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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 24TH MARCH.

WE HAVE much pleasure in publishing the following extract from a letter from Dr. Joseph Ewart, late of Calcutta, to our well known fellow-townsman Babu Peary Chand Mittra:

"I was greatly obliged to you for so kindly sending for my acceptance a copy of your interesting biography of the famous philanthropist, David Hare, and for thus awarding me in a well digested and small compass an amount of knowledge regarding the initiatory stages of English learning in India not so far as I know otherwise attainable with such facility. I have read it with equal interest and profit, and I trust it will meet with the encouragement it so eminently merits at the hands of the rising generation of your fellow countrymen. Such men as David Hare, like other mortals perish in the ordinary course of nature, but the good work associated with their names is not only imperishable, but like a well-filled stream goes on flowing and ever augmenting the welcome stream of human knowledge. If it were possible for David Hare now to survey the results of his labour and that of his Co-adjutors, even his marvellous modesty might be pardoned, if it become somewhat imbued with the egoism. His was a most noble nature—a life dedicated to good work rendered for the benefit of the teeming millions of India and the East.—

Mr. Justice White has thus written to Babu Peary Chand Mitter on the same subject:

I have delayed to acknowledge the receipt of a presentation copy of your opinion of David Hare, which you had the goodness to send me, as I wished to read the work first. This I have now done and I thank you for introducing me to a philanthropist of a rare and genuine type. The remarkable and numerous ways in which his Memory is perpetuated in this City afford striking proof of the best and lasting gratitude, felt by the enlightened portion of the Native community for a man, whom they recognise in him a real benefactor. You have done good service to the cause you have at heart by the Biography you have presented to the Public.

It always affords us pleasure to keep David Hare before the public.

THE EXPERIMENT of peasant proprietorship has had the fullest trial in the Madras Presidency, and yet one year's famine has been sufficient to depopulate villages *en massee* and to reduce the people to absolute pauperism. Read the following which occurs in a recent report of the Collector of Tinnevelly:

In one village I visited this morning (2nd February 1879) the population of which during the census of 1871 is given as 228, I found exactly forty-two people all old. It is true the village had been lately burnt down, so that its desolate appearance was more striking than usual; but the people has left (or died) on account of the famine, and the few poor creatures remaining were quite unequal to the task of attempting to cultivate their land any more, and are living exactly like savages on wild roots and vegetables. They also eke out their living by collecting a wild vegetable called "adalokay" for the market, which is now sold at from 48 to 96 measures a rupee, or dried, at 12 to 24 measures. I enclose a specimen for the Board's inspection, as also of another vegetable which grows wild and is much used just now. It would be well to know if they are wholesome, though judging from the appearance of people who are said to live almost entirely on the fomer, it may safely be assumed that there is nothing very injurious about them. To prepare them for food, they are simply boiled with a sprinkling of salt to diminish their bitterness. If the people can afford it, they buy a few chilies or other condiments, pound them and mix them with the boiled vegetables so as to increase the flavour. Some of the people complained that they were obliged to eat them without salt not being able to afford to buy it, and it is to be regretted that the exigencies of the monopoly should have led to the closing of sales just now at Veippur, where it might be got a little cheaper perhaps than from Tuticorin. One consequence that has followed from the closing of sales, the enhanced duty and the bad season combined, has naturally been a considerable increase in the number of prosecutions for breaches of the Salt law, which is probably therefore having the direct effect of increasing the mortality in these parts.

Naturally there is a general cry for remission on dry land and I should be glad if I could see my way to recommending it in special cases, for I am satisfied that it will be impossible in many instances to collect the assessment, and the land itself, where the country is all but depopulated, has almost no saleable value. For the present, however, I am inclined to try the plan of deferring collections in the cases of ryots who are obviously incapable of paying their assessment, and trust that the Board will approve of this mitigated form of relief.

Such is the condition of the people of Tinnevelly. Bengal passed through the same fiery ordeal twice within the last twelve years; but there has not been one district, which in the intensity of the sufferings of its people offered a parallel to Tinnevelly, and yet the Temporary Settlement of Madras is cried up and the Permanent Settlement of Bengal cried down!

THE RAILWAY BILL has been passed. It contains several amendments. The following provision has been made for the report of accidents:

Every Railway-Administration shall within forty-eight [illegible] after the occurrence upon the Railway of—

(a) any accident attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property,

(b) any accident of a description usually attended with such loss or injury, and

(c) any accident of any other description which the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, direct to be notified,

give notice thereof to the Local Government;

And the Station-master nearest to the place at which the accident occurs, or, where there is no Station-master, the officer in charge of the section of the Railway on which the accident occurs, shall without unnecessary delay give notice in writing or by telegraph of such accident to the nearest Magistrate and the officer in charge of the Police-station in the jurisdiction of which the accident occurs or to such other Magistrate and Police-officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

This provision would have been complete if it had directed the simultaneous transmission of the report to the press.

THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE as amended by the Select Committee contains some important amendments, a few of which we note below. The Select Committee state:

We have amended sections 259 and 260, so as to make it clear that, when an attachment under either section has remained in force for the specified time, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree and the decree-holder has, within that time, applied for a sale, the property may be sold; but that, if the judgment-debtor has obeyed, and the decree-holder has not made such application, the attachment shall cease.

We have provided, in section 268, that, where a moiety of the salary of public officer or railway-servant is attached, the attachment shall be made by an order requiring the officer whose duty it is to disburse the salary to withhold every month such portion as the Court may direct until the amount of the portions so withheld is equal to the amount of the decree; and we have authorized him to pay into Court every portion so withheld, and declared that such payment shall discharge the Government or the Railway Company. We have struck out the last paragraph of the same section.

We think that mortgages, leases and sales made under section 305 by the judgment-debtor should not become absolute until they are confirmed by the Court; and we have added a provision to this effect.

We think that, besides the decree-holder and the owner of land sold in execution, any other person interested in the sale should have power to apply to set it aside on the ground of material irregularity; and we have amended section 311 of the Code accordingly.

Much doubt exists as to when the title to land sold at an execution-sale vests in the purchaser. We think it should vest from the date of the certificate, which is granted as soon as the sale becomes absolute; and we have added to section 316 a sentence to this effect.

We have recast sections 322 and 323 of the Code, so as to make them express clearly what we believe to have been the intention of their author, namely, that, where a money-decree in satisfaction of which the Court has ordered a sale of land has been transferred to the Collector, he should ascertain the amount of *all* existing decrees against the judgment-debtor and raise the amount necessary to discharge all his judgment-debts with interest by dealing with such land, and such land only, in any of the modes prescribed by section 322.

We have extended section 642, so as to exempt from arrest under the Code the parties to any matter pending before a tribunal having, or believing *bona fide* that it has, jurisdiction, their pleaders, mukhtars, revenue-agents and witnesses while going to, attending or returning from, such tribunal. This will include not only Civil Courts but Criminal Courts, Courts-martial and arbitrators, and accord with the existing law of England.

The amended Bill has been published for general information. It will be passed at Simla.

AN INTERMARRIAGE under Act III of 1872 is reported from Lucknow. The bridegroom is one Heralall Dey of the Carpenter caste, clerk, Engineer's Office, Sittapur, aged 38, widower, and bride Dakhayini widowed daughter of Ram Lal Bannerji, aged 18. Babu Jadumoni Ghose, Minister of the Utkal Brahma Samaj, conducted the divine service.

MR. BROUGH SMYTH'S services will shortly be at the disposal of the Government of India for the exploration of the Mysore gold fields. It seems now there are various gold-fields in the Madras Presidency.

THERE IS loud and deep complaint as to the recent Matriculation Examination of the Madras University; the test was so unusually severe that out of 2617 candidates only 356 have passed.

TUESDAY, 25TH MARCH.

A LARGE TIGER was shot the other day in the Allahabad District for the first time within thirty years.

THE ORIGIN of the name of Khyber Pass. It is supposed to have received its name from a Jewish strong-hold in Syria, which after lengthy resistance, was captured by the Mahomedans under Ali, the Prophet's son-in-law; the name "Khyber" was afterward given by Shiahs to several places which were found especially impregnable.

AN ITALIAN medical society has requested the papers to cease reporting suicides, from a belief that the publicity tends to increase the number of self-murderers. We are afraid there is much truth in this.

THE SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE in Beirut has decided to make the English language the medium of instruction after September, 1879. Students are already coming to its hall from Cyprus.

DR. HENRY Blodgett, missionary in China, estimates the number of deaths by the recent famine in the northern provinces at 10,000,000. No data for this appalling estimate are given.

OFFICIAL returns shew that during the year 1877-78 no less than 672 presses, English and Vernacular, were working in the several provinces of British India. Bengal stands at the head of the list, with 180 presses; while Behar brings up the rear with 4. The number of newspapers published in English was 99, and in the vernacular and bi-lingual, 228. The figures for periodicals and books under the same classification were 75 and 208, and 528 and 4,014 respectively. It would be of interest to know whether the introduction of the new press law has caused any decrease in these figures.

THE CENTENARY of the death of Captain Cook was celebrated with great *eclat* by the French Geographical Society at their fine new building, on the Boulyvard et Germain. The walls were hung with maps and views of Hawati, and in cases were exhibited Cook's log, the hatchet with which he was murdered—the former lent by the board of Admiralty, the latter by the Donni Museum,—Cook's works and biographies, Mrs. Brassey's sketch book and souvenirs of her visit, and a collection of Hawatian articles belonging to M. Bertin. The President of the Society Admiral la Ronciere le Noury, occupied the chair, supported by Admiral Daubrio, MM. Quatrefages, Whatteville, Delisse &c., and there was a large attendance of members and friends.

PROFESSOR LEVI estimates that the population of the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland which in 1871 was 31,513,000, has increased by 7 per cent., and is now 33,799,000. The number of persons engaged in various industries is a total of 11,509,000, composed of 7,821,000 men and 3,688,000 women. Domestic service, the textile manufactures, and agriculture employ 9 per cent. of all the women engaged in industry; 6,617,000 of all the men engaged in industry are occupied in agricultural industrial pursuits. Quoting a great number of returns giving the wages earned in different occupations, Professor Leone Levi calculates the average rate of wages in the most skilled arts at 33*s.* and 35*s.* per week. It is, he says, in the nature of British industry, which consists mainly in manufactured goods and artistic products, to require much labour, and hence the greater conflicts between capital and labour in England than in other countries. The total amount of gross earnings of the working classes of the United Kingdom, under a condition, of an average amount of employment and at present rates, he has ascertained to be 503,000,000*l* of which men earn 390,000,000*l* and women 113,000,000*l*. Deducting from this calculation 7½ per cent. for holidays and other suspensions of labour, estimated at four weeks' duration, and 2½ for the number of masters not distinguished in the census, a total of 452,700,000*l*. remains.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH MARCH.

AMONG the latest wonders talked about is Notenspiel, which though to the eye a toy, is guaranteed to teach a child to sing and play at sight. By this ambitious play-thing the child is said to be made thoroughly acquainted with the musical system. He is enabled by it to get a whole chord, and even a musical phrase, and thus learns unconsciously as it were, to sing and play at sight. The inventor is a Viennese.

THE EMPEROR of Germany has sanctioned the publication of the political correspondence of Frederick the Great. It is expected to comprise about thirty volumes, of which one or two will appear every year.

A NEW MINERAL has lately been discovered in a silver mine on the shores of Lake Superior. The mineral has been named "Huntitite," after Dr. Sterry Hunt of Montreal, and contains large quantities of silver and arsenic mixed with iron, zinc, cobalt, and sulphur.

A FEMALE member of the Baptist denomination named Millicent Ellicott has recently died, respecting whom the following particulars are recorded. The deceased leaves the following survivors : 3 sons, 3 daughters 32 grandchildren, 62 great-grandchildren—total, 100 direct descendants ; besides 31 husbands and wives of children and grandchildren which form about one twelfth of the village population.

THE Maharaja of Travancore in order to encourage the study of agriculture in his State has selected two natives of Travancore, matriculates of the Madras University, to go as students to the Madras Agricultural College. His Highness will give them each a scholarship of Rs. 20 a month during their stay at the College.

LORD LYTTON made a characteristic speech in inaugurating the Mayo Hall at Allahabad—eloquent, graceful, and in some places pathetic. We make the following extract from it :

Seven years ago all hearts in all parts of the British Empire, from its island centre to its remotest confines in three continents, were thrilled with grief and horror by the news that one of India's wisest and worthiest Viceroys in the fulness of high faculties, unsparingly devoted to high purposes, in the bright progress of a career of increasing beneficence,—ay, and what is sadder still,—in the every act of completing for the public good a self-imposed task which conspicuously illustrated the humanity and conscientiousness of his character, had been suddenly smitten to death by the treacherous hand of an obscure assassin. Ladies and gentlemen, the murdered statesman during his lifetime and more especially during the most difficult and anxious periods of that portion of his lifetime which was devoted to the service of India, had borne, with a noble equanimity, all that "patient merit of the unworthy takes." But the judgments of posterity, if not always rapid are generally just and rarely open to revision. By their contemporary partizans the rival claims of Cæsar and Pompey were, we know, fiercely disputed. But posterity, in its quiet way, has irrevocably settled their relative positions, for we call our big dogs Cæsar, and our little dogs Pompey. In this case the inconsolable verdict of posterity was immediately proclaimed ; and the universal recognition of the rare worth of Lord Mayo's public life was as instantaneous as the sadly sudden termination of it. Yet, ladies and gentlemen, the heart of a great people is, in ordinary times, like still water. The scum and sediment cast upon its surface float there for a while more conspicuous than any treasure which has sunk into the depths of it. But when the storm wind is forth and that silent element is strongly stirred, its agitation sweeps from the surface all impurities, and it brings uppermost what has long lain deepest in its bosom It was, I know, under the influence of such a noble agitation that at the chief representatives of all creeds and classes throughout these North-West Provinces assembled here, in this their capital, to open subscriptions for a monument to the memory of Lord Mayo. What they felt, what you felt, on that occasion, must be vividly present to your own memories to-night. The "outburst of grief and wrath which had then shaken all India, has been eloquently described by Lord Mayo's accomplished biographer ; and I have myself been told at Calcutta how there, in that time of national mourning, men would walk with slackened step and speak with bated breath, speaking to each other only in whispers, as we speak and move in the presence of the dead. So deep was the common sorrow for a common loss. And contemplating everywhere tributes so touching, spontaneous, to his worth, surely Lord Mayo's own kindred must then have felt that already his monument was widely built, already his memory nobly enshrined, in the hearts of the people of India.

THURSDAY 27TH MARCH.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has approved of the selection of Ranjit Singh as successor to the chiefship of Nawanagar, the adopted heir to the chiefship having recently died.

DURING the five years, 1873 to 1877, in 120 judgments received from the Privy Council, the decision of the High Court on appeal has been affirmed in 74 cases, and reversed, varied, or remanded in 49. The percentage of judgments upheld in appeal was thus 61 per cent., whilst 63 per cent. of the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed by the High Court itself. So much for the soundness of the decisions passed by the High Court.

WE HAVE much pleasure in making the following extract from the *Statesman* regarding the petition of the British Indian Association to Parliament on the subject of the cost of the Affghan War :

We publish in another column a petition addressed by the British Indian Association to Parliament regarding the payment of the expenses of the Affghan war. The petition was sent to England last month, and is to be presented in the Commons by Mr. Gladstone, and in the Lords by Lord Northbrook. The document, which is a very able piece of composition, points out that the acquisition of India has "not cost England a shilling, that all her wars in India have been paid out of Indian revenues, and that, although India constitutes the brightest jewel in the British diadem, the British tax-payer has not been called upon to make any sacrifice for it." The decision of the Government to saddle India with the expense of the Affghan war is viewed with dismay by the Association, more especially as it has been undertaken for the settlement of "a question which concerns the character and influence of England in Europe." This is what Lord Beaconsfield himself has asserted, and the Association quote his Lordship's own words. The petition then proceeds to point out that the revenues of the country, impoverished by the recent famines, will not bear this additional strain. The disappearance of the Finance Minister's "Famine Fund" is noted, to raise which additional taxation was imposed last year. The petitioners say they "are not aware of the probable cost of the war, but the prime cost alone has filled the people of India with alarm, and the subsequent cost of maintaining the fruits of this war has also produced the greatest consternation among them. We do not think that any member of the Government has any idea of what the actual cost of this war will be. One thing is certain, and that is that it will far exceed the £1,000,000 which Lord Beaconsfield's Government asserted would be the cost of rectifying the frontier. We cordially agree with the assertion of the British Indian Association that neither on grounds of law, equity, and righteousness nor of financial general considerations the revenues of India can be fairly deemed liable for the present and prospective charges of the Affghan war. We fear, however, that the memorial will not alter the determination of the Government, whose intentions were very plainly stated by Lord Lytton a fortnight since. It will, however we hope, lead to a debate on the unrighteous policy of the Beaconsfield Cabinet towards India, and will form another item in the indictment which will, at no very distant day we hope, be presented against them.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS advises the Indian petitioners to Parliament to make their petitions short, for M. P's have hardly time to read long petitions. Our contemporary is quite right, but the misfortune is that Indian petitions are not unoften left to explain themselves. When the presenting member does not choose to open his lips, the House must gather its arguments from the petitions themselves and hence the necessity of making these documents as complete as practicable.

WITH REFERENCE to the letter about a case of burglary at Magura which we published in our issue of the 17th instant a correspondent takes up the cudgels on behalf of the local police and says that they are doing their best to detect the culprits. The correspondent thus concludes :

Many would have doubtless been satisfied with the Police had they put, as of old, some of the suspected persons to torture to extort confession, but Inspector Babu Bipro Das Mittra, a man of liberal education and upright character, as well as of great experience and ability in the department, would allow no such thing. The Moonsiff's residence, though near enough to the Kutcherry is only a few yards from the banks of the river Nobogunga and it was from that side that the burglars entered the house ; under the circumstance it is quite probable that the burglary has been committed by *Vadias* travelling by boat, a class of budmashes the most difficult to detect.

THE AMERICANS in the Southern States are going to try and grow their own tea. The *Scientific American* reports that over fifty thousand tea plants have been distributed lately in the Middle and Southern States by the Bureau of Agriculture.

IT IS STATED that the Raja of Ulwar while travelling by the Holkar State Railway for his wedding lost about four lacs of rupees in jewellery and dress which were consumed by the train having caught fire. Will the Railway be responsible for this tremendous loss ?

WE ARE SORRY to learn that Rajamundry is not yet quieted ; the insurgents are still giving trouble. Military aid has been forwarded.

FRIDAY, 28TH MARCH.

THERE WERE 1332 deaths in the suburbs of Calcutta during the month of February last, of which 135 were from cholera, 158 from small-pox, 519 from fever, 274 from bowel-complaints, and the rest from other causes. The number of deaths in January was 1960 and the same in the corresponding month of last year 1289.

IT IS stated that Mr. E. C. Morgan, Sheriff of Calcutta, goes home, and that Mr. E. D. Ezra succeeds him in the shrievalty. This is the first time a Jewish gentleman has been honored with this dignity in Calcutta.

WE OBSERVE that Mr. A. A. Wace, Officiating Inspector General of Registration, has been appointed to officiate as Magistrate of Howrah, Mr. F. W. Badcock, Officiating Joint-Magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs acting as Inspector General of Registration. Could not a native officer have been advanced to this post ? The office of Inspector General of Registration we think is one which may fairly be made over to the uncovenanted service. If a native could be Inspector General of Registration in Mysore, why not in Bengal ?

A TELEGRAM from Bombay to the *Pioneer* on the 24th instant, says : "There are rumours of disturbances in Las Beyla. The Jam Ali has slaughtered an African and five women of his harem, dragged the dead bodies through the bazaar, and deposited them in a pit."

A FULL BENCH of the High Court, we observe, has ruled that under the Court-Fees Act a petition by a prisoner or other person *in durance* or under any restraint of any Court or its officers is exempt from stamp duty. The exemption will apply whether the petition of appeal be presented to the High Court through the jailor or through a pleader.

WE CONGRATULATE the *Brahmo Public Opinion* on the completion of its first year. Its gentlemanly tone is deserving of much praise.

SOME STRIKING facts, says a contemporary, are shown by the French population returns. One is, that the number of foreign residents is increasing. The English there amount to 90,000. Another is the small number of children in France, as compared with the number of adults. In England children —that is persons under the age of 15 years—form about 37 per cent. of the population and persons above 15 years 63 per cent. In France the former number only 29 per cent. and the latter 71. Statistics as to the occupations of the French people show that 18,068,000, or 53 per cent., are engaged in agriculture. The next figure is, perhaps, the most striking of all. Of the agricultural population, no fewer than 10,620,000 cultivate their own property.

THE LATEST news received by the Government from Burma is to the effect that the Chief of Theinee, a large Shan State, tributary to the King of Burma, has contumaciously refused to come in when summoned by the King to Mandalay. The Ministers are feeling uneasy at the reinforcements of British troops sent to Burma.

THE EAST publishes the following letter from Furreedpore :

"Lately a Fakir proclaimed himself as Padsha (a king) at chur Rhudreana in the District of Furridpore and said that the English Government would cease to reign from the first of the ensuing Bengali year. Some of the ryots of the chur believing his words joined him and withheld payment of rents and ceased to their Zemindar. The Police on hearing this went to the spot, but was repulsed by a body of the new Padshas followers. In the affary one constable was speared through, who died a little after, and two or three men were wounded. The rest of the Police finding it impossible to cope with the mob bolted. On receiving the information the Magistrate and the District Superintendent with a body of armed Police constables and some villagers who had not revolted, went to arrest the Fakir and his followers, but was disappointed, as they had all escaped before they arrived on the spot. They are yet at large.

THE DIRECTORS of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting yesterday raised the rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

THE DEFAULTING Bombay bankrupt Nursey Kessowjee, has been traced to Goa, and the Portugese authorities are said to be willing to give him up if requested to do so.

THE FIRST PRINCE of Travancore is perhaps the best educated Prince in all India. He invited Mr. Rogoonatha Chariar of the Madras Observatory to deliver a lecture on astronomy at Trevandrum, and he thus introduced the native astronomer :

"We are assembled here this evening to hear an interesting discourse on an important branch of science, from a gentleman specially qualified to impart instruction in that subject in a popular manner. My friend, Mr. Ragoonath Chariar, has spent the best part of his life in the study and pursuit of the noble science of astronomy, having begun to serve in the Madras Observatory while yet in his teens. Indeed, his ancestors for two generations before him had walked in the same path. Astronomy may almost be said to be the tutelar deity of his family. It is a noble spectacle to see a man clinging to the cause of science with the utmost loyalty, and devoting his noble life to its service, when hundreds of lucrative openings daily present themselves around him to allure him away. Mr. Rogoonatha Chariar is one of whom every Hindu may justly be proud. Prompted by a noble public spirit, and a desire to convey instruction to his less informed countryman in the most entertaining manner, he has travelled all the way from Madras to this, and appears before you this evening. The subject of the lecture, as already stated is astronomy, the most sublime of sciences. It is a science which gives us the most comprehensive idea of the creation. It is a science which forces into our minds a conception of the littleness of man, and of the earth itself, and of the Lilliputian dimensions of empires and emperors states and statesmen, wars and conquests, quarrels and battles, revolutions and counter-revolutions. It is a science which in short takes man nearest to a realisation of his Creator and Divine Ruler. Such a subject cannot fail to be of interest to every one assembled here.

I believe the lecturer will not be tender to the beliefs of those present here who may adhere to the notion that eclipses are the effects of Pythonian deglutition of the sun and moon or that the heavenly luminaris are so many globes and chandeliers hung up in the great blue canopy above to give light to man. At the same time, I believe, he will contend that India was the cradle of this noble science, though we have neglected to convert the cradle into a cot sufficient to accommodate the gigantic proportions to which she has grown during her foreign sojourn. It only remains for me to introduce to you all Mr. C. Rogoonatha Chariar, Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society."

The firs Prince of Travancore, if we may make the comparison without offence, resembles in many respects Prince Albert, the late illustrious consort of our Gracious Sovereign.

SATURDAY, 29TH MARCH.

CERTAIN extracts from the reports of Mr. B. L. Gupta C. S., late Magistrate of Barripore, have been laid before us, from which we give the following excerpt :

"I cannot sever my connection with Barripoor and its people without an expression of my appreciation of the many important services unostentatiously rendred by Babu Debendra Kumar Roy Chowdhry, in his various capacities, as an Honorary Magistrate, as a Municipal Commissioner, as the Vice-Chairman of the Road-Cess Committee, and also as a Zemindar. For these and for the valuable assistance, he has promptly lent me whenever called upon by me to do so, in the discharge of my public duties, he has my heartfelt approval and sincere esteem. It has been his disadvantage to belong to a Family which has not a good name with Government. But it would not be fair and just to condemn the whole family for the improper conduct of a few of its members. And it is more to his honor that surrounded by bad associations and with every temptations to vice which wealth, youth and perfect liberty can offer, he has always maintained a character of perfect steadiness and strict benevolence. I only wish and hope he would persevere in his honorable course of life and advance in worth and virtue with advancing years.

THE ST. PETERSBURG correspondent to the *National Zeitung* affirms that the Czarewitch recently issued invitations for a ball, but purposely omitted to invite the Grand Duke Nicholas, who held the rank of commander-in-chief of the army in the field during the late war with Turkey, and who is understood, as

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the correspondent asserts, to be implicated in the frauds practised by Russian generals and army contractors, the discovery of which caused so great a stir a little while ago. The Czar is reported to have remonstrated and insisted that the Grand Duke must be asked, or else he (the Czar) would not be present. In consequence of that threat, the correspondent concludes, the ball was put off. So this was a compromise between the imperial ukase and public opinion.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows :

We are surprised to learn that the Prakritic Bhugol or Physical Geography in Bengali by Nrishingha ChandraMukhopadhya which has been selected as a text book for the Minor and Vernacular Scholarship examinations, is not to be found in market. On enquiry we have come to learn that the book, lately printed, has been all sold, and no head has yet been paid to have the book reprinted, though half the year for the ensuing examination has already expired.

FOR THE first time a Bengali has been convicted of a horrible crime at Rangoon. One Kali Kumar Dey was charged with killing his mother and wife. We give the following report from the *Rangoon Gazette* :

The trial of Kali Kumar Dey was resumed yesterday before His Honor the Recorder. Several Native witnesses were called who corroborated the evidence of others on the previous day as to the eccentricity of prisoner's conduct, and of his being under the delusion that people were about his house with intent to do him injury. Mr. Sen, the Barrister, stated that he had gone to prisoner's house on several occasions, and had always found him suffering under hallucinations. Once he removed some of the tiles from the roof of the house, under the impression that some one was concealed between the ceiling and the roof. Dr. Johnstone, the Civil Surgeon, said that prisoner had been under his observation in the jail hospital for two months and during that time he had not detected any symptoms of insanity. In answer to the Court, he said that if the prisoner had committed the eccentricities described by the witnesses, it would probably, indicate that his brain was diseased. The fact also of his relatives being insane would render it probable that the accused might also labor under mental disease. He also said that a person suffering from homicidal mania might, under its influence, mistake a friend for an enemy and endeavour to inflict an injury on him. Dr. Bevan said that he had known several cases in which persons with diseased minds had been led to commit homicide. The learned Counsel for the prisoner then addressed the Jury at some length, and after the Government Advocate had pointed out that the defendant and no other had committed the murder and that there was no reason to suppose from the evidence that he was not accountable for such action. His Honor the Recorder addressed the Jury on the whole case. The Jury returned a verdict that the prisoner had killed his mother and wife, but was at that time incapable of distinguishing right from wrong. His Honor said he would not meddle with the verdict. The prisoner was then sentenced to be imprisoned in the Central Jail until such time as the Local Government should direct his removal elsewhere.

NOTWITHSTANDING its occasional howlings against us, of which we do not complain, though sometimes they are very discordant, we must do the *Indian Charivari* the Justice to say that its last number is very creditable. The cartoon is capital.

THERE were 263 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 22nd March, which shews an increase of 22 over those of the week preceding. The deaths from cholera were 31, small-pox 62, fever 83, bowel complaints 22, and from other causes 70. The mortality from small-pox has nearly doubled. The mortality among non-Asiatics and mixed races was 19.

IT IS reported that under the new judicial arrangement in the North Western Provinces and Oudh, four new courts are to be established in Oudh, under native judges, drawing a salary of Rs. 800 a month each. One of these courts is to be at Lucknow and the other three at Sitapur, Faizabad and Baraitch.

THE FOLLOWING is a list of subscribers in aid of the fund for the proposed Hindoo Hostel :

Rajah Komal Krishna Bahadur	2,000	Dr. Sourendra Mohun Tagore	250
Rajah Pramatha Nath Roy Bahadur ...	2,000	Pundit MoheshChundra Nyayaratna ...	250
Babu Gopi Lall Panday	2,000	Dr. Troyluckya Nath Mitra	100
Maharajah Jotendra Mohun Tagore ...	1,000	Dr. Kanaya Lal Dey	100
Babu Joy Kissen Mukerjee / Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjee	1,500	Babu Jogendra Chunder Ghosh	100
		Dr. Mahendra Lal Sirkar	100
Mr. A. W. Croft ...	1,000	Hon'ble Ram Sunker Sen	50
Rajah RajenderMullick	1,000	Babu Hem Chunder Bannerjee	25
Maharajah Norendra Krishna ...	500	,, Dena Nath Ghosh	25
Dr. D. B. Smith ...	300	,, Jadu Nath Ghosh	5
Rajah Harendra Krishna	250	,, Umes Chundra Miter	5
		,, Bireswar Chatterji	10

THE Chief Commissioner of Mysore has selected Mr. Bala Raj Urs, a Member of the Royal family of Mysore to fill a vacancy among the attachés of the Mysore Commission. Mr. Bala Raj Urs has matriculated at the Madras University and is considered to be well qualified by social rank, age and education for the above appointment : and with a view to give him a practical training in the duties he may hereafter be called upon to perform, Mr. Gordon has placed him under a Deputy Commissioner of experience.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications :—1. Financial Statements for 1879-80. 2. Report on the Civil Judicial Administration of the Central Provinces 3. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XII. Part I. 1879. 4. Journal of the National Indian Association, No. 99, March, 1879. 5. A History of the Brahmo Samaj from its rise to the present day by G. S Leonard, late Assistant Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, March 22nd. In the Commons last night, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the Budget will be submitted on April 3rd. Official correspondence on affairs at the Cape has been published. Lord Chelmsford, writing to the Secretary of State for War, on February 9th, asks to be superseded. In this request Sir Bartle Frere concurs, and points out in his letter that the officer selected to replace Lord Chelmsford should also be fitted to succeed himself. A letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated March 19th, censures the policy of Sir Bartle Frere, and expresses the hope that his future course of action will prevent the recurrence of any complaint and states that Government has no desire to withdraw confidence from him during the present crisis. Another letter from the same Minister, dated March 20th, says, the Government itself will decide the conditions of peace, and is not disposed to sanction annexation. Lieutenant Bromhead, 2nd Battalion, 24th Regiment, and Lieutenant Chard, R. E. the gallant defenders of Rorkee's Drift, after the destruction of the British Camp by the Zulus, have been gazetted Brevet Majors.

23rd. News from Capetown, dated March 5th, states that there has been no other fighting, but that Moirosi, a Chief of Basuto Land, is in open rebellion. The Under-Secretary of State for India introduces a Bill on March 25th, to enable the Secretary of State for India to raise money in England for service in India.

24th. News from the Cape States that the previous intention of sending a relieving force to Pearson's entrenched position at Ekowe as determined when troops arrived from St. Helena, has been abandoned. The relief is postponed until Lord Chelmsford be strongly reinforced. A circular note from Greece invokes the mediation of the Great Powers for the rectification of her frontier.

25th. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Lords last night said, in replying to a question, that if the Treaty of Berlin was not fulfilled, the Sultan thought the presence of the British Fleet in the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea would tend to secure compliance. He was authorized to ask the assistance of the Allies, but Government did not anticipate such an eventuality.

25th. The Government has accepted the tender of Eastern Telegraph Company for the construction of a Cable between Aden, Zanzibar,

25th The Oriental Bank pays no dividend for the half year. The losses have been so heavy, that nearly the whole of the Reserved Fund is absorbed.

26th. A meeting of 5,000 operatives was held at Preston yesterday, to urge the immediate abolition of Indian Import duties.

26th In the Lords, last night, a long debate took place over Lord Blachford's motion condemning the Zulu war. A vote of want of confidence in Government was defeated by 159 against 61. The premier made a statement concerning British policy in Africa which he said, was one of consideration not annexation. Sir Birtle Frere was the right man in the right place, and was only blamed for assuming supreme power as regards the declaration of war. The Queen has started for Italy.

26th. A notice by the Indian banks is published, stating that in consequence of inadequate support to the scheme of four months maximum usance on Bank Bills, they are unable, to arrive at any definite agreement, but will endeavour to effect a change at the earliest opportunity. The Majority of the Members of the Roumelian Commission have declared to the Great Powers, that in consequence of the great excitement of the population, and the opposition of Russian Officials, the financial administration of the province according to the Treaty of Berlin is impossible.

28th.—In the House of Commons last night, a long discussion took place relating to the vote of want of confidence in the Government, introduced by Sir Charles Dilke relative to the Zulu War. The Secretary of State for the Colonies made a statement similar to that made in the House of Lords by the Premier, defending Sir Bartle Frere. The House agreed to an adjournment of the debate until the 28th to-day. The Under Secretary of State for India, in asking leave to introduce a Bill for authorizing a loan of £10,000,000 in England for service in India said the borrowing powers of India were exhausted, she was obliged to meet £15,000,000 with Council bills. When exchange improves, India hopes to repay the loan, which is a precautionary measure. He asked the House not to press discussion, as the loan would be solely applied to the expenses of the current year, and the whole sum of £10,000,000 will not necessarily be raised. The expenses of the Afghan War will be £2,000,000 which the Government would ask the House to advance out of the Imperial Exchequer. The House agreed to an adjournment.

28th—The Queen has reached her destination, Lago Maggiore.

29th.—In the House of Lords last night, in reply to a question, the Premier said that an enquiry made into the depressed state of trade and agriculture would be without result. It was possible that an enquiry into the depreciation of silver and its effect on industry would be necessary.

St. Petersburg March 23rd. The Russian Government has suggested a mixed occupation of Roumelia, after the evacuation of the territory.

25th. An unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate the Chief of the Gendarmes. The assassin escaped.

27th.—An expedition under the son of the Grand Duke Constantine, the Czar's brother, starts this summer into Asia, to determine the route for a Central Asian railway, and test the navigableness of the Amu Daria and the practicability of diverting the river into its old bed.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Thursday, the 3rd April at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Electric Machines and the Power of Points.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Saturday, the 5th April next, at 4 P. M.

Subject : Compounds of Nitrogen and Oxygen.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1879.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

WE congratulate the Indian Association on the success of the public meeting they held at the Town Hall on Thursday last regarding the payment of the cost of the Affghan War and the remission of the import duties. Some of our contemporaries are complaining that they have been late, but we are humbly of opinion that in a good work it is never too late to move. The meeting was attended by about two thousand persons, and the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Resolution I.—That having regard to the Imperial character of the war undertaken against Afghanistan, to the intentions of the 55th Clause of the Government of India Act of 1858 and the declarations of the responsible ministers of the Crown in relation thereto, and having regard also to the present financial position of India, this meeting is of opinion that the whole cost of the Afghan war should not be charged to the Indian Revenues.

Proposed by Babu Kali Mohun Doss, and seconded by Ausutosh Biswas.

Resolution II.—That in view of the serious financial embarrassments of the country—with a deficit of nearly five millions sterling, inclusive of expenditure on Productive Public Works, with a heavy yearly loss to the Indian revenues consequent on the depreciation of silver—and a war that is still being waged on the Frontier, and in view also of the comparative unsuitability of direct taxation as regards the people of this country, and the difficulty of recouping any loss incurred by sacrificing any of the present sources of revenue, and of the declaration of Parliament that the duties are to be abolished when the financial position of the country admits of such a step being taken, this meeting begs to record its emphatic protest against the recent resolution of the Government of India, exempting a large class of cotton goods from Import Duty. And this meeting, at the same time, desires to express its deep sense of regret at the tone of the reply given by His Excellency the Viceroy on a recent occasion to a deputation which waited upon His Lordship with reference to this question, as calculated to prevent that free expression of opinion on the part of Her Majesty's Indian subjects on questions of public importance, which is so essential to good Government in a country situated as India is, without the blessings of representative institutions.

Proposed by Babu Surendranath Bannerji, and seconded by Babu Amarendra Nath Chatterji.

Resolution III.—That the following memorial to Parliament be adopted.

Proposed by Kumar Kunti Chunder Sing, Bahadur, and seconded by Babu Jogesh Chunder Dutt.

All the speakers spoke well, though Babu Surendranath's speech was by far the best. We make the following extract from his speech :

The last Afghan war had cost 15 crores ; but that was a war prosecuted with difficulty. The present one had been remarkable for the brilliant success of the British arms, before which stronghold after stronghold had fallen easily. This was a matter for congratulation. But still there was a dark cloud hanging over the frontier. Yakub Khan had not surrendered. It was known that he was intriguing with Russia, and to the speaker it appeared a suspicious circumstance that, as announced in a late telegram, Russian troops were marching towards the Caspian The war was not yet finished ; 15,000 troops were to be added to the native army ; and it was estimated that the cost of maintaining the new scientific frontier would be one million annually. All this would entail a deficit of seven millions. At such a time the Government had abolished the import cotton on duties, on the ground that they were protective. He would yield to none in his administration for the principles of free trade ; but he denied that the duties were protective. They had been in existence long before the Bombay mills were established. But even admitting that they were protective, they should not have been abolished purely on economic grounds, without considering how the abolition would affect the interests of India. The Government could not do without the income from those duties. The Government of Lord Northbrook had been asked to abolish them, and he had replied that the financial position of the country was such that he could not. Had the financial position improved since then ? The imposition of a famine and other taxes showed that it was worse. But why should the Government limit the abolition of the duty to cotton yarns not exceeding the value of 30 shillings ? The commission which had been appointed to report on the subject placed the limit at yarns of 26 shillings. Lord Lytton said that this had been done in the interests of India, but as Sir John Strachey, in his last year's budget, scouted the idea that the interests of India alone should be considered, in this matter, the speaker feared that India had been sacrificed to Manchester. Economic measures were spoken of to compensate for this loss of revenue, and the *Times* recommended a reduction in the native army, but accompanied this recommendation with another, that the armies of native princes should also be reduced. The speaker pointed to the loyalty displayed by Scindiah, Holkar, the Begum of Bhopal, and other native powers, during the mutiny, and recently in the Afghan war, and expressed the opinion that it was ungrateful, after such testimony, to doubt the loyalty of the native princes. In this matter he wished it were possible for them to appeal to Lord Lytton and his colleagues to tell him that His Excellency, in reducing the armies of native chiefs, would be disbanding his finest allies. The speaker then alluded at some length to the deputation from the British Indian Association to Lord Lytton on the subject of the import on cotton duties, and criticised the tone of His Excellency's reply. He thought the action of the Viceroy threatened to deprive them of the right to go in deputation to public men as the Vernacular Press Act had deprived them of the right of expressing

their grievances in the newspapers published in their own language.

We hope a full report of the meeting will be published and circulated extensively in England. In commenting on this meeting a contemporary expresses his regret that the elder and more influencial portion of the Native community, to wit, the members of the British Indian Association, had kept themselves aloof from it. But the reasons are obvious. The primary object of the meeting was to give moral support to the Association in respect of their movement on the subject of the cotton duties, and as the demonstration of the Indian Association was wholly spontaneous, it was considered that its independent character may be marred, if the British Indian Association were to put a finger in the pie. This is the secret of the British Indian Association's abstaining from taking a part in the proceedings of last Thursday.

Apropos of this meeting we transcribe the following remarks of the *Indu-Prokash* :

But the time is come when it is necessary both in the interests of the country and in the interests of the Viceregal dignity that *public opinion* should assert itself. We have no means of representing our wrongs and grievances except such as are afforded to us by the small number of our Associations. If those Associations are treated with contempt, the interests of the country suffer—the only outlet of popular representation open to us is cruelly blocked. Whether we look to the nature of the affront, given by the Viceroy to the British Indian Association and through it to all our public bodies or to the circumstances amidst which that affront has been given and the results to which it has led, we are disposed to strongly urge the necessity of an emphatic protest against the Viceroy's recent speech. As to the nature of the affront, we have already pointed out that in pouring his ire over that "tone" of the Memorial, addressed by the British Indian Association to Lord Lytton, his Lordship was without a single ground to support it. This point may now be taken to be decided against the Viceroy. It is not only the Press, which has shown in frank terms its inability to find fault with "the tone" of the Memorial but even many sensible Englishmen, whose opinion is no less weighty, are of that mind.

Again :

To suppose that the Viceroy's angry reply would be entertained with approval by any civilised community is to insult its sense of good and bad, justice and injustice and in condemning it, the Anglo-Indian society has only shown how worthy it is of its position. But it is not this alone which strengthens our position. There is the Financial Statement issued immediately after the Viceroy's reply to the British Indian Association. What does it show? It reveals a statement of fact and awkward confessions, to impress which in an imploring tone the Deputation of the Association waved on the Viceroy. That the state of the finances is one of despair is rendered clear to those that have eyes to see. This was what the Association said and for which it was taken to task by the Viceroy. The Association reasonably protested against direct taxation but while the Government concur in this view in their Financial Statement, Lord Lytton had the hardihood to abuse the Association never heless. And yet in spite of these very confessions, which the Government have been compelled to make in one breath, in another breath they repeal a portion of the Import Duties as an instalment of their entire abolition.

We concur. We think all India should unite and inundate Parliament with petitions. Knock, knock, and the door shall be opened unto ye !

THE WAR.

THE second act of the bloody drama in Affghansthan, it seems, is about to commence. Hitherto, as the reader is aware, the Affghans had offered no opposition to the advance of British troops. The secret history of the "masterly inactivity" of the late Amir Shere Ali has yet to be written ; we do not know why did the man of the sword, as he was commonly called by his countrymen, allow his forts and towns fall one after another into the hands of the enemy without opposition, aye without the slightest struggle. Perhaps, we believe his betrayal by Russia preyed upon his mind, and when he saw that there was no prospect of aid from the Czar, he naturally gave up all hope, and died an exile from his capital. His son Yakub Khan, who has ascended the gaddee, is made of sterner stuff, and if the rumours from the frontier are to be trusted, he seems resolved to fight rather than surrender unconditionally. A morning contemporary publishes the following telegram from Lahore on the subject, dated the 22nd instant : "Major Cavaguari arrived last night. The *Civil and Military Gazette* understands that all hope of peaceful negociations with Yakub has failed. An advance in force upon Kabul will be made as soon as the snow disappears from the Shutargarden." The same contemporary says, "up to the present moment it is believed communications with Yakub Khan have been confined to an interchange of polite letters, and we must say we can see no grounds for continued belief in the willingness of Yakub to come to terms, still less for further prolongation of the halt at Jelalabad." All this may be true, but we cannot understand how the Premier had assured Parliament the other day that the object of the Affghan war had been attained and that our Government had obtained what they had wanted. Did he speak without the text? If he had reliable information for speaking so authoritatively, where are the data upon which he had relied gone to? If we have to enter on a second Affghan war, it will we fear be a serious business, for we cannot believe that such a shrewd and capable man as Yakub Khan would plunge into a bloody contest with our Government without calculating the consequences. Ultimately we feel confident our arms will triumph, but we shudder at the very thought of the cost of blood and treasure which it will involve. On the other hand the border tribes are giving trouble to our troops without abatement. One telegram dated the 24th instant, says : "The second column with General Biddulph moves forward to-day. Major Sandeman is at Quinjan, four marches on. During the third day's march a feeble attempt to stop Major Sandeman was made resulting in the capture of 52 prisoners without firing a shot. Successful reconnoissances have been made towards the Zhob Valley under Mount Kand by General Biddulph, and to Amadun in the Ponizai Kakar country to the north of Mount Takatu.' Another telegram, dated the 25th instant, has the following: "Yesterday afternoon a large body of Shinwaries and Sipha Rheyls, about 2,000 strong, attacked a small party of our cavalry near Pesh Bolak. The native officers commanding retired steadily and lost no men ; but the enemy did. Information of the attack was sent to Brigadier Tytler, who was marching between Basawal and Barakali, en route to Jelalabad. Brigadier Tytler, at once directed two squadrons, part of the 11th B. C. and part of the 13th B. C. to get round the enemy if possible. The enemy was enticed into the plain, when the cavalry made a most brilliant and successful attack, lancing and sabreing numbers. 200 of the enemy's dead were counted on the plain. The enemy were utterly paralyzed, and dispersed. Brigadier Tytler directed the operations. The second brigade is delayed, but will arrive here to-morrow." While our troops are thus occupied, Russia it seems is not idle. A contemporary writes : "The news that Russian troops are crossing the Caspian seems trustworthy enough, and should direct attention to the south-east corner of that sea, where General Lomaking has been attempting for some years past a long and important march inland. General Lomaking is Governor of the Trans-Caspian district. In the spring of last year he occupied—not by any means for the first time—Kizcil, Arvat and Beurma, whence the road to Merv would be fair and open enough were it not for Turkoman tribes, who must always be an important facter in General Lomakin's calculations. Kizil Arvat was occupied by a force marching from Krasnovodsk ; meanwhile another force operated from Ghikisliar, some way to the south of Krasnovodsk. This second force, what with Turkomans and bad roads, had rather a bad time of it, and though a fort was built at Chat, between Chikisliar and Kizil Arvat, the Russians concluded the year's operation with a manœuvre which greatly resembled a retreat. The Russian plan of operations after Kizil Arvat had been occupied was to advance some 80 miles to Guzuk tepe, in the Akhal Turkoman country, and to build a fort there. This intention was frustrated by the Tekke Turkomans, who attacked the Russians and drove them back to Chat. Such at least, is the story that comes from Persia ; very likely the unhealthiness of the climate and the scarcity of good water might be given by the Russians a good reason for a retreat. The Tekkes also cut off the northern line of communications between Krasnovodsk and Kizil Arvat ; and then proceeded to build a fort of their own at a place called Khoja Saleh—a little way to the east or Kizil Arvat ;—also to fortify the passes over the Kuren Dagh. In these works they were helped by some Afghans, and according to one account by a party of thirty Englishmen. The Russian losses during their unsuccessful expedition are stated at 400. After his discomfiture, General Lomaking went first to Chikisliar, and then to Krasnovodsk." But it cannot be expected that Russia will quietly pocket this insult. The repeated declarations of Russia's neutrality regarding the Affghan question seem to us to be suspicious. The latest telegram says that, "news has been received that General Kaufmann has made a declaration that Affghanistan is totally abandoned to the English who are free to take and keep Herat without Russian interference But Russia is again showing her teeth in Europe. She does not apparently wish to let her hold upon Roumelia go. What does all this mean? Is Russia again preparing to fight England both in Europe and Asia. Be that as it may we are humbly of opinion that the sooner the Affghan campaign is closed the better.

VOX POPULI VOX DEI.

THE constitution of the Indian Government gives the people no voice in its administration, and yet it cannot be denied that they have a still small voice, which cannot be wholly stifled or ignored, and which holds communion with the still small voice that resides in the heart of every ruler, however stern or obdurate. The *will* of the Autocrat of India is the law for the time—he ordains that a thing shall be done and it is done. But such is the genius of *British freedom, British civilization, and British rule that, however despotic the powers of an individual ruler* or officer, he cannot remain wholly deaf to the *vox populi*. Take the history of British administration of this country. For a century and a quarter Britannia has unfurled her standard over India ; she is an alien power, and she has necessarily raised the fabric of her dominion over the broken will, feelings and ideas of the Indian nationalities, and yet she has not ridden roughshod over all that is native to the land. She has employed the natives of the country in extending the progress of her arms, in acquiring new territories, in consolidating her acquisitions, in introducing Western methods of organization, culture and improvement, and in short in converting India into a source of strength to England. Having attained to the goal of their ambition her present representatives may not care much for the good will and sympathy of the people, may consider the traditional policy of the Indian Government an old-world one, and may substitute an iron rod for the golden chain with which the people of India were hitherto tied to the throne of England, but for all that the genius of English civilization and freedom will always declare for a just and generous treatment of the liege subjects of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. The comments of the Anglo-Indian Press on the reply of his Excellency the Viceroy to the British Indian Association offer the best illustration of what we mean. Nothing could be more stern than that reply. From beginning to end it is an angry, ungracious, incisive rebuke. We have already said enough to shew whether it was in any way merited by the British Indian Association. But the question is not what we or other journalists think of this political demonstration of the Viceroy. The Native papers may be said to be identified with the British Indian Association, and therefore interested in the matter. Strictly speaking this is not the truth. The Native Press as a body is so far identified with the British Indian Association, because both advocate, native interests, native progress, and native welfare, but there are many matters in regard to which they do not agree, and if the Native journalists had thought the Association had not in this instance given expression to the *vox populi*, they would not have thus lent their voice in support of the Association. The unanimity of native opinion on the subject is a matter of national congratulation. There have been indeed rare instances of such remarkable concensus of opinion among the educated and thinking classes of natives on matters of national importance. In Bengal, the North Western Provinces, the Punjab, Madras, Bombay—aye throughout all centres of national thought and opinion there is heard but one voice of condemnation of the reply of the Viceroy to the cotton memorial of the

British Indian Association. But we repeat we attach greater importance to the opinions of the Anglo-Indian Press than to those of the Native Press on the subject. The English Press in India represents independent European thought and culture in this country. Though the Government of India is despotic in theory and practice, the Anglo-Indian Press is a ray of that genius of English freedom, which presides wherever the English flag waves. The English press constitutes we may say the heart of the English nation, and the body cannot flourish without the heart. And what has been the verdict of the English Press in India on the reply of the Viceroy to the address of the British Indian Association? From one end of the country to the other it is in singular accord with Native opinion on the subject. Not one Anglo-Indian journal we may say is partial to the British Indian Association or for the matter of that to Native interests. There are some journals, which are disposed to do justice to both but by far the greater number, are not at all over-anxious to take a fair and charitable view of native questions. But just or unjust in other matters pertaining to the natives, they have been singularly unanimous in supporting the address of the British Indian Association on the cotton duties and in condemning the reply of the Viceroy thereto. In the metropolis the *Englishman* at first sided with the Viceroy, but within forty-eight hours it saw its error, and came out with a bold leader, in which it condemned in no measured terms the moral or rather immoral tendency of the Viceroy's reply. The *Statesman*, always just to the native cause, and uncompromising in its criticisms of men and measures, in a series of ringing and stinging articles exposed the improper tone and unstatesmanlike character of the Vice-regal utterance. The *Indian Daily News* also gave no uncertain sound, and it is significant that its veteran editor, who has lately returned from his native land, and therefore wholly free from local feeling, has fully endorsed the verdict of his representative in his editorial chair. The *Anglo-Indian Guardian*, the organ of the Eurasian community, has been as loud and logical as any other Calcutta paper in condemning the Viceroy's new political manifesto. The *Pioneer* is the leading English paper in Northern India. It is supposed to have had delicate relations with the Government, for its utterances have generally been on the side of the ruling authorities. Even in this matter it has lauded the Viceroy's reply as "a splendid rebuke to a selfish grumble," but it has been constrained to admit that the argument of the British Indian Association is "simply unanswerable," "and that the address must be the production of some very capable student of Indian finance." The *Delhi Gazette*, still the organ of the military in India, has been almost vehement in the expression of its indignation against the reply of Viceroy. In Bombay the *Times of India* has been foremost in censuring the reply of the Viceroy. Its language is as strong as that of any other journal, though it has not certainly imitated the Viceroy, and allowed its temper to get the better of its judgment. The *Bombay Gazette* is the only paper, which is somewhat subdued in its tone. The *Bombay Review*, which has taken the place of the late *Bombay Saturday Review*, has assailed the Viceroy's manifesto with a vigour not surpassed by other Indian periodicals. In Madras the whole body of the English Press has in one voice condemned the Viceroy. The *Mail*, the *Times*, the *Athœneum*, and the *Standard*, we observe have raised one chorus of condemnation. Even from the distant station of Karrachee, the *Beacon* has sent forth a scorching light of reproof upon the Viceroy's new manifesto.

What does this singular unanimity of opinion among the Anglo-Indian Press show? It shews that the spirit of British freedom is not dead, that however despotic the visible ruler of India may be the invisible Genius, which protects Britannia wherever her flag waves, is present in all his beneficence in India. And that Genius is never deaf to the *vox populi*. It is that Genius, in days of yore the guardian angel of Greece and Rome, and now of England and America, which has raised *vox populi* to *vox dei*.

INDIA FOR MANCHESTER.

THE ENGLISHMAN states: "The Lancashire manufacturers are said to be greatly irritated at what they consider the *poco curante* character of the reply given by the Under-Secretary for India to Mr. Anderson's enquiry regarding the progress of the proposed Factory Bill for this country: and it is understood that the members for the county will bring forward by a formal motion in the House of Commons, unless some sort of pledge is given by the Government that the Bill will be proceeded with." "The pressure, the Lancashire men," the writer continues, "are thus bringing to bear on the decision of the question is a clear indication of the selfishness of the motives by which they are actuated. On grounds of pure philanthropy there is no particular reason why these gentlemen should constitute themselves the uninvited champions of the Indian factory hands more than the cutlers of Sheffield, the hardware men of Birmingham, or any other class The *Times'* telegram from Calcutta, stating that the native opinion of those best qualified to judge is that the protection the Bill proposes to give, is not needed, and that its effect will be most detrimental to the mill hands and "go" far to curtail the productive powers of the country," is admirably adapted to stimulate these agitators to redouble their efforts. About the detriment to the mill hands they, of course, care very little, but they will hail the assurance that the Bill will curtail the productive powers of the entire country as a proof that they are on the right track. For this is precisely the result which they desire and to promote which the measure has been devised. They probably foresee that in the fulness of time the kind of legislative interference of which this Bill is only a first instalment, will do a great deal more for Manchester than the remission of a nominal import duty. For it will operate as an excise tax on the Indian product of much more than that amount, and a tax which may be enhanced from time to time on the spurious plea of humanity and protection of the dark man against the white. In order to prove that in this matter the interests of India and England are identical, it will not be necessary to postulate the premise that it is for the interest of India that its people should take their clothes, along with a due proportion of China clay, from Manchester. It will only be necessary to point out that the protection of the oppressed being for the interest of all mankind, it must be beneficial alike for India and for England. The fact that native opinion is unanimously opposed to such legislation, will be explained away on the *sua si bona norint* principle, if not rejected as delusive on the ground that the mill hands are incapable of making themselves heard; and that whatever opinions on the subject have been publicly expressed, really emanate from their oppressors. At such a juncture as the present, when the Ministry are ready to descend to any littleness, or any sacrifice of principle that does not traverse the main lines of their policy, for the sake of retaining their waning influence, the stand taken by Manchester augurs, we fear, but ill for the success of the opponents of the Bill."

We have quoted our contemporary at length for two reasons, 1stly to show how Manchester is gradually developing its programme to destroy the rising cotton industry of India, and 2ndly to indicate the necessity of combined action between Europeans and Natives in this country for the protection of Indian interests. Our position is, indeed, lamentable. When the protector becomes the devourer, as the Oriental adage has it, then farewell to justice and safety. Her Majesty's Government are our natural protectors; they have as a rule been guided by single-minded motives in administering the affairs of India; party principles and factious considerations had generally run clear of Indian interests, but the course of action, which is attributed to the present ministry by well-informed and impartial Englishmen, seems to be opposed to the traditions of old. Compare for instance the attitude of Sir Charles Wood, now Lord Halifax, in 1861 with that of Lord Cranbrook in 1879. Sir Charles Wood was then the Secretary of State; the Cotton famine owing to the American War had then occurred, and Lancashire was then in much greater distress than now. India came forward to supply Lancashire with cotton, and great exertions were made to stimulate the production of that staple in this country. So far so good. But the Indigo planters in this country and the Manchester men coalesced and demanded a criminal law for the punishment of breaches of agricultural contracts. Some of the local Indian authorities, notably Sir Bartle Frere, backed this prayer. But the enlightened instincts of Sir Charles Wood revolted against the idea, and he would not entertain it. Manchester was furious; it held monster meetings, petitioned Parliament, and instructed its representatives there to impeach him. But nothing daunted Sir Charles Wood stuck to his charge, and stoutly defended the interests of the poor people of India. The cabinet of which he was a member nobly supported him, and Manchester's bill of indictment against him accordingly fell through. Compare the conduct of the then Ministry on that memorable occasion with that of the present Ministry at the present time. In order to purchase the good will of Manchester Lord Salisbury went out of his way to cocquet with her and to hold out promises which he knew well he would not be able to realize without sacrificing India. He also condemned Lord Northbrook, the then Governor General of India, for repealing the export duties which were a clog to the national industry of India, without remitting the cotton duties, in which Manchester alone was interested. His successor at the India office has repeated his pledges, and his representative in India has simply essayed to bring the Queen's Government into contempt before the civilized world by sacrificing apparently £200,000 at present but unmistakeably half a million hereafter, when India is unable to pay her way, when she has been compelled to borrow five millions sterling for the maintainance of her credit, and when her people are being ground down with heavy and oppressive taxation. But it appears that Manchester is not content with the sacrifice which has already been made for her sake. The more you give in to her the more she wants. She has according to the latest telegram petitioned the Secretary of State again for the repeal of the whole of the duties. But she is now fighting with two strings to her bow. She seems to see that the remission of the cotton duties will not help her materially in recovering her footing in her trade with India, and so she wishes to lay the axe at the root of Indian competition with her manufactures. Accordingly Manchester is agitating for a Factory Law for India. Strange to observe, that the Ministry instead of having the courage to say plainly and unreservedly that the employment of labour in Indian factories was no concern of Manchester, that India was well able to protect her own interests, and that she would be really grateful if she were let alone—we repeat that the Ministry instead of saying all this have been as it were fondling Manchester and trying to keep her in good humour. We shall not be surprised if they will ultimately yield to Manchester all that she wants, regardless of consequences to India. The opinion is gaining ground among all classes of people in this country that there is no hope for a righteous fulfilment of England's mission in India till statesmen come to the fore, who have righteous regard for their sacred duties. The issues of this question are in the hands of the great British nation and we should appeal to them.

MANCHESTER AND HER FABRICS.

A MEETING of the agents and manufacturers interested in cotton trade was held at Manchester in February last. The immediate object of the meeting was the consideration of the position in which the cotton trade was placed by a late decision of an English Court bearing on the responsibilities of the producers and suppliers of cotton goods to merchants in the East. The case of Williamson and Barbour, of which our readers we presume have some knowledge, was also made the basis of discussion. The Chairman in opening the business of the meeting observed, "that he was anxious that it should be understood by the people outside that they were not assembled in any way to defend the habit of mildewing goods or to thrust

responsibility upon this person or that, but to decide, in the face of a calamity in regard to the cotton goods which appeared to be inevitable in the present state of trade, upon whose shoulders the result of this practice should fall." Referring to the judgment above mentioned, the speaker further remarked, that if what was laid down by the judge was the law, it was a law which the trade of this district had better contract out of as soon as possible. And it was in order to make arrangements outside the provision of the law and for their own protection that they were assembled that afternoon." So it would be seen that Manchester is like a mad dog foaming in the mouth and snarling at every body. It is doing no more than what men whose unlucky turn has come would do finding fault with every thing and every person. But what was the judgment, which is said to amount to a practical miscarriage of justice? The gist of it we gather was that on goods reaching the consignee or merchant in a damaged or otherwise depreciated condition the shipper or agent is responsible. Our readers in this country who have any knowledge of the piece-goods business doubtless know that amongst other forms of damage "mildew" or "*chitee*" is a very common one. It occurs in unopened fresh bales and is often a good ground with the trade to demand "allowance" from the merchant from the price at which it is sold. It gives occasion to much altercation, and dispute, leads not unfrequently to litigation, causes much delay in the delivery of the goods sold, and, if delivered, in the recovery of the value. The damages, which occur in transit either on ship board, in rail or boat or in the merchants' warehouse are of a description which give no trouble; in doubtful cases they may be ascertained by an ordinary survey and they are often accidents which the merchant must always provide against. But there are some kinds of damages, and mildew is one of them, which are inseparable from the ingredients used in the manufacture. These ingredients are adulterations, and are foreign admixtures not required for the manufacture. They are chiefly introduced as substitutes for necessary ingredients, and serve to give a colour and appearance to the goods for a time to pass off in the eyes of inexperienced persons as genuine goods; they are valued according to the weight of cotton and the adulteration consists in making up the weight by admixtures other than cotton. There are two ways in which this make-weight is given, in sizing the pieces and in weighting the yarn. The first is a clumsy practice and cannot be said to deceive anybody—the art is so glaring and palpable. It is the last form which really imposes upon the every-day consumer and inexperienced tradesman. We hope we have said enough to shew how far the complaint raised at the Manchester meeting was reasonable. The Chairman said, "the mildew was a discredit to their trade in some respects, but he did not think that in relation to mildew there was any fraud whatever because there was no deception. He defied any one to say that any person in purchasing these mildewed goods was deceived in the slightest degree. *It was a custom of the industry of Lancashire to supply every demand that was made upon it, and in supplying the demand for filled shirtings it supplied not only what had been asked for by the merchant in Manchester, but by the merchant in India or China; and, further, it supplied the demand which was actually made by the consumer himself, and it had not been shown that the consumer himself had been deceived in the purchase of the goods*" Let us see how this principle applies in practice, and we will cite a case in point. In Calcutta only a few years back a class of old clothes vendors had started up, who used to sell their goods, at the crossings always at or after dusk. There is no proof, and we think scarcely any proof is necessary, that there was any demand for their goods, but these vendors we may say created a demand for their wares by throwing temptations in the way of the poor, offering showy goods at cheap price. For some days after dusk crowds of these vendors and buyers were seen at certain crossings, showing that a brisk demand had grown up. Of course the buyers knew full well that what were sold by these itinerant vendors were old clothes, and as such they bought hoping to use them for some days. But as the demand grew up the supply became abundant and the clothes were literally pulpy fabrics starched and glued over. These were bought principally by domestic servants, cooks, and such like persons. In several cases it was found that the moment these clothes came in contact with water they melted away. The trade has died out of itself and now a days we scarcely meet with these vendors at the crossings. Now, we would take leave to ask—can these vendors say if complained against that they supplied what was asked and that the consumers were not deceived in the purchase of their goods? It requires a deal of experience to judge the merits of cotton fabrics, and the ordinary consumers are no judges of their quality. For instance we had our country-made shirtings usually called *dosooties* as well as *dhooties* and *sarries*, but they were costly hand-made things, Manchester threw temptation in the way by offering the same things, perhaps more showy things at a much reduced price. The bait took, country-made goods began to disappear, and now things have come to a pass that if the Manchester supply were to cease to-day, the majority of the people must use barks and skins to cover their nakedness. Except a few Greek houses we have no merchants in these provinces but commission agents, who sell other people's goods on commission, and the bales and boxes they offer for sale are those which are consigned to them. Do they advise their principals at home that the people here want filled cheap goods? Of course every body wants cheap goods, but there is always a limit to cheapnes, and it depends upon the state of the cotton-market, the supply of labour and interest of capital. We do not think it is correct to say that the people here want articles of a given weight and quality at a given price when the cost of production is higher. They may want goods of a cheap class and when they do so they must be content with the quality of the supply, but when the cost of manufactured cotton is a shilling a pound at the seat of manufacture and the demand for the same weight of goods is at 6d at the place of consumption, there will be no supply. To meet the demand by sending filled goods is to bring discredit upon the manufacturer and the merchant. It is no palliation of the offence to say that "if I dont do what others do I only suffer and there are I must do what others do." Goods filled with ingredients which attract water always mildew. But why deal in filled goods at all? If you cannot meet the demand for goods of a certain weight at a given price, the consumer himself must come round to your terms. There must be other factors in the calculation when we find that there are growers elsewhere who can meet the demand on the consumers' terms. Either you must try to secure the same conditions in order to compete with them or give up the industry. But what has Manchester to say of the practice of sending pieces shorter in length and width than what is indicated by the marks on them. We find that of the Manchester *dhooties* and *sarries*, which are now so largely consumed in this country, none is found of the approved quality as to weight and dimension which do not bear the marks of the two well known native indentors, the two Seals. People pay gladly the high prices charged by them. It is a mistaken policy to try to keep up a trade by practices which differ very little from those of the itinerant vendors of old cloths we have alluded to.

LAW IN THE MOFUSSIL.

HERE is a remarkable instance of the administration of the law in the Mofusil. Ishan Ali Khan, son of a very respectable pleader of the High Court, Moulavi Abbas Ali Khan, was sub-registrar of Rosrah in the district of Durbhanga. In course of business he received from Santi Purbey for registration on the 24th July last a deed (Chitthi Wapasi Kabala) drawn on a stamped paper of the value of 8 annas in favour of his paternal cousin, Ragho Purbey, with reference to one bigha of ijmali land. The sub-registrar we are told was not satisfied about the value of the stamp paid for the deed and wished to consult the law, and told the parties to come the next day. On the following day, we read, Ragho Purbey, the person in whose favour the document was executed, presented to the sub-registrar a petition to the effect that Santi Purbey who had appeared and admitted the execution of the *Chithi Wapasi Kabala* refused at the instigation of one Ram Kripal Singh of Rosrah to appear before him as was arranged the preceding day to register the deed, and under the circumstances prayed for the issue of summons. On hearing this Santi Purbey presented a petition stating that the document was a forged one. He also presented a petition to the same effect to Mr. H. Lee, the Joint Magistrate, alleging that Ram Tahal Punjyar, Honorary Magistrate, and Ragho Purbey, his paternal cousin, had collusively forged the document in question and that the said Ram Tahal Punjyar, having himself signed and obtained the signatures of some of his own men, namely, Jagun Punjyar, Gopal Mahton, Kumala Dutt Punjyar, Jhonti Mundur, and Panch Kowri Purbey, as attesting witnesses, presented it for registration at the office of the sub-registrar of Rosrah; and that when the information of this forgery reached him through one Santi Naek, he called on the sub-registrar and saw the manufactured document, but as the sub-registrar was indisposed, he (Santi Purbey) did not say any thing verbally to the sub-registrar, but put in a written petition objecting to the registration; but the sub-registrar did not pass any order thereon. He further prayed in the petition that the said document be called for from the office of the sub-registrar of Rosrah, and that Ram Tahal Punjyar, Honorary Magistrate, who was notorious for his oppressions at Rosrah, and Ragho Purbey, be punished under sections 465, 468, of the Indian Penal Code. The petition of the sub-registrar to the Lieutenant Governor thus sets forth the circumstances, which occurred subsequently:

The Joint-Magistrate on receipt of this petition without obtaining the sanction required under Sec. 83 of Act III of 1877, or allowing your petitioner to complete the inquiry he had already instituted under Sections 35, 63 and 83 of Act III of 1877, issued a Rubakari calling upon your petitioner to produce the document in question. In reply to this your petitioner submitted an explanation of the whole matter, and why your petitoner had not registered the deed at once, and expressed your petitioner's inability to produce the document without the permission of the district Registrar, his immediate superior, the case being then still under enquiry before your petitioner, believing as he did, that he would commit a breach of the rules of his department by complying with the request of the Joint Magistrate and would have to answer for it to his departmental superiors. Your petitioner expected that on receipt of his explanation, the Joint Magistrate would either send for the document regularly through the district Registrar, or wait until your petitioner had finished his enquiry and passed final orders with reference to the aforesaid document. But, to his great surprise, he suddenly received an order from the district Registrar directing him to appear personally before the Joint Magistrate, and his order was forthwith complied with. The Joint Magistrate, called upon your petitioner to enter into a recognizance in the sum of Rs 20 to appear before his worship on the 20th August, 1878, the date fixed for the hearing of the case. Your petitioner signed the recognizance. On the 20th August, your petitioner, in order to attend the Joint Magistrate's Court, had to close his office which remained so closed for more than a week. On the above date the Joint Magistrate examined the executant, Santi Purbey, who made a flat denial as to the execution of the document and also to the fact of having appeared before your petitioner on the 24 July, 1878, as also to the fact of having ever seen the document in question before, notwithstanding his admission to the contrary in his petition to the Joint Magistrate. Upon this, the Joint Magistrate took down your petitioner's statement on both, and your petitioner gave a full account of all that had happened, and in the midst of your petitioner's examination, to his utter surprise and no less than that of the spectators present, the Joint Magistrate gave out his intention of seeing your petitioner in the dock. Hereupon your petitioner was indiscreet enough to point out that under section 466 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, he (the Joint Magistrate) had no jurisdiction to make your petitioner a defendant without having first obtained the sanction required by law. The Joint Magistrate after consulting the Act went over to the Collector and returned immediately after in company with him. The Collector, without looking into the papers connected with the matter or giving your petitioner an opportunity to explain his conduct, gave a general sanction for prosecution, worded in rather broad terms as quoted below. "I sanction the prosecution of Ihsan Ali Khan, sub-registrar of Rosrah, for any offence under Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code which there may be grounds for believing that he has committed in respect of a deed of relinquishment, purporting to be executed by Santi Purbey in favour of Ragho Purbey and dated 10th Sawan 1285 F." After the Collector left, the Joint Magistrate thought it proper without going further into evidence to call upon your petitioner to furnish bail in the sum of Rs. 1000, and to direct that in default your petitioner be committed to custody. Your Petitioner was accordingly given in charge of the Court Inspector in whose custody he had to remain till dusk. He had great difficulty in furnishing bail, being a native of Calcutta and quite a stranger there. With great difficulty at last your petitioner succeeded in furnishing the required bail through the assistance of a Zeminder of the place. On the following day your petitioner having obtained five day's casual leave, came down to Calcutta and applied to the High Court to quash the Joint-Magistrate's

proceedings on the grounds mentioned in (Appendix A) and the High Court issued a rule *nisi* calling upon the Joint-Magistrate to send up all the records and to show cause why his orders should not be absolutely stayed. It is noteworthy that the Joint-Magistrate took so much interest in the support of his proceedings in this particular case as to come down to Calcutta personally to instruct the Legal Remembrancer to appear at the hearing of the rule and to oppose it. The orders given by the Honorable High Court are abstracted in (Appendix B) for your Honor's kind reference, In spite of the orders of the High Court the Joint-Magistrate, without having patience to wait for the result of his committal of the persons originally charged with the commission of forgery (which rested on mere inferences and probabilities) committed your petitioner on the same evidence as recorded in the absence of your petitioner, without taking a particle of additional evidence against your petitioner on the following charges.

" That he (your petitioner) on or about the 24th July, 1878, at Rosrah, Zillah Durbhunga, was in possession of a forged document, Exhibit A. purporting to be a valuable document, covering the relinquishment of certain land in Mouzah Rosrah, knowing it to be forged and intending that it should be fraudulently used as genuine and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 474 of I. P. C. and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

2. 'That he (your petitioner) abetted the using of the said document exhibit A. by attempting to register it knowing it to be forged."

3. " That he (your petitioner) on or about the 20th August, 1878, gave false evidence in the Court of the Joint-Magistrate of Durbhungah in stating that the said document exhibit A. was brought to him for registration by one Santi Purbey, knowing such statement was not true and hereby committed an offence punishable under Section 193 of I P.C. and within the cognizance of the Court of Sessions." The case came on before the Sessions Judge Mr. R. J. Richardson for hearing, and a Barrister-at-law was taken from Calcutta at a heavy expense to defend the case. The case lasted for four consecutive days, and here again the Joint Magistrate Mr. H Lee, afforded further proof of the special interest which he took to procure the conviction of your petitioner by prosecuting the case personally before the Sessions.

A copy of an attested copy of the judgment delivered by the Sessions Judge is herewith annexed for your Honor's kind perusal.

5. That your petitioner submits that his conduct and proceeding throughout in this matter have been in every respect straightforward and honest in strict accord with the rules of law and practice, and, that the prosecution instituted against him, to say the least of it, was not warranted either by law or the evidence adduced in the case as remarked by the Session's Judge in his judgment, and was persisted in, in spite of the timely warning given to the Joint-Magistrate by the Honorable High Court.

6. That your petitioner is very sorry if he has, by the performance of the simple and plain duty of refusing to give up a document from his charge without the sanction of his official superior, given the Joint-Magistrate any cause for annoyance as he never meant to show the least disrespect in the slightest disregard to the Joint-Magistrate's orders.

7. That inasmuch as the highest tribunal of the district has noted down in its decision that your petitioner's acquittal was most honorable, and that your petitioner left his court without the slightest stain on his character, and further that the prosecution, which undeservedly subjected your petitioner to great degradation and considerable expense, cannot and must not be considered or held in any way prejudicial to your petitioner's continuing to occupy the appointment of Sub-Registrar, your petitioner prays that your Honor will be graciously pleased to consider whether petitioner's conduct was such as to subject him to the prosecution which put him to unnecessary and heavy expenses and disgrace, and to direct after considering the whole circumstances of the case that your petitioner be reinstated on his post and that he be transferred to a place where he can reimburse himself for the heavy loss he has sustained.

The case we submit is a remarkable illustration of the administration of the law in the Mofussil. Here was a public officer, who simply sought to discharge his duty, and the " Joint," who was incensed because the sub-registrar would not hand over the document without the order of his official superior, wreaked his vengeance upon him by committing him to the sessions. The following points are deducible from the petition of the sub-registrar :

I. That there was no information or evidence against the Sub-registrar to justify the Joint Magistrate in proceeding against him for a criminal offence and for asking bail from him and for giving directions that in the event of such bail not being given he should go into the Hajut.

II. That the proceedings against him are not based upon any facts disclosed upon affidavit or on any complaint, nor is the initiative taken upon anything written on the personal knowledge of the Joint Magistrate, which can be the foundation for instituting criminal proceedings.

III. That no specific offence was ascribed to him by the Joint Magistrate nor was he even remotely informed for what offence he is being proceeded against and how he has committed any offence and involved himself in the forgery.

IV. That the sanction of the collector obtained by the Joint Magistrate for the prosecution of the Sub-registrar for an offence under Chapter 18 of the Indian Penal Code does not in Law and under the circumstances under which it was obtained amount to a sanction such as that contemplated by Section 466 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

V. That the proceedings of the Joint Magistrate do not show that the Sub-registrar had committed or been charged with or accused of committing any offence described in the aforesaid section of the criminal Procedure.

VI. That the proceedings taken by the Joint Magistrate were entirely without foundation and that the Joint Magistrate in proceeding against the Sub-registrar acted beyond his jurisdiction.

VII. That while the document was in the Sub-registrar's office for the purpose of Registration, the Joint Magistrate was in error in entertaining a charge of forgery in respect to it which had the effect of anticipating proceedings in your petitioner's court and of depriving your petitioner from exercising a jurisdiction which was vested in your petitioner by law.

The sub-registrar we understand has been since reinstated, but nothing can wipe out the disgrace of a criminal trial to which he was subjected. As for expense, we hear that the poor man has suffered a loss of Rs. 3000 in defending himself against a charge which as the sessions trial shewed had not the the slightest foundation in truth. Will the Lieutenant Governor take no notice of such an infraction of the law by an officer whose duty it is to administer the law ?

N. W. P.

THE last administration report of the North-Western Provinces contains matter of more than ordinary interest. It furnishes the first official and complete narrative, so far as it goes, of the scarcity of 1877-78. As Sir George Couper himself says, " the year will long be memorable as that of the great drought—the severest and most general perhaps from which these provinces have suffered during the current century—and of the consequent serious failure of the kharif crops over a great part of the country. This failure, following immediately on a period when exportation of grain to the famine districts in Southern India had been unusually brisk and had drained the hoarded stores of food, led, as was to be expected, to great scarcity (especially of the coarser grains) and produced considerable distress among all classes of the people." If this was the severest scarcity in the North-Western Provinces in the present century, the question is whether the exertions of Government to afford relief were equal to the magnitude of the calamity. The rainfall of the year 1877 was of a peculiarly capricious and abnormal nature. From January to April, when but little is usually needed, there was an excessive downfall, which damaged very considerably the spring crop in the fields and rendered useless a large amount of grain stored all over the country on the village threshing-floors. From April to December again, when every drop is precious, the heavens were almost as brass. The total year's fall averaged about 20·3 inches all over the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and of this only one-half fell during the rainy season proper. The result was that 1877-78 was a year of great scarcity, high prices, and appalling distress. The Government however took no steps betimes. The attention of Government was for the first time drawn to the subject in August 1877. It issued a circular enquiring on such points as the area under cultivation, estimated outturn, prospects of rain crops, amount of grain in stock, condition of the people, &c., The Commissioners were requested to visit personally the several districts in their jurisdiction, to confer with Collectors on the above and other matters; to conduct the investigation in a manner not calculated to excite alarm, and thus lead to a general rise in prices; and to give particular attention to the very important question of how far the existing supply of food-grains in the hands of dealers or others would suffice to meet normal demands till the rabi harvest of 1878 should be available. But we all know what came of these enquiries. In September the Government considered that the time had come to prepare a scheme of relief operations—to be started when the necessity for aiding the distressed had declared itself. By the end of September the outlook was as gloomy as it could well be. The kharif had nearly all perished, and there seemed no prospect of rain for the sowing of the winter crops. It was then decided that the whole control of the relief operations which seemed impending should be vested in one officer, to act directly under the guidance of the Lieutenant-Governor. Colonel Fraser, Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, was the officer selected, and he at once drafted a plan of operations which showed a provision of labour for work of 1,235,000 persons per day for nine months, *i. e.*, for 2·9 per cent. of the population. But then came the welcome intelligence of the fall of rains, which saved some portion of the kharif and helped the rabi. This led the Government to modify the plan of relief operations. But all these preparations ended in the expenditure up to March 1878 of the magnificent sum of eight lacs of rupees in addition to the ordinary public works grant! Sir George admits that the prices were very high, higher than they were in 1868, another famine year, [and yet he does not consider them " famine rates." He says that the Government offered them work, but the people wont accept it. He remarks: "An apathetic indifference to their fate made them deaf to all persuation to accept relief on the terms on which it was offered, and only by force were many of them brought to a poor-house that they might be saved from starvation. What an unreasonable people they must be. They were determined to die, and would not accept the good Samaritan's hands held out by their Government. We will not rake up the old sores, but we think Sir George would have done well, if he had printed side by side Mr. Knight's criticisms of his facts published in the columns of the *Statesman*. The public would have then seen both sides of the picture at one view. Sir George says: "The expenditure of State funds on them amounted at the close of March to about Rs. 1,09,000, but large sums were spent from municipal funds, private subscriptions and other sources which are not included in this amount." And this was the measure of Sir George's activity and liberality. While the people were starving and dying of hunger the Government did not let go its demand upon them for revenue. Read what Sir Georgesays on the subject. He says:

" The time when the kharif demand fell due was one of great financial pressure in consequence of the heavy expenditure incurred for famine relief in Bombay and Madras. The Government of India thought it necessary under the circumstances to remind this Government that, with reference to the character of the settlement, proposals or promises for remission ought not to be encouraged; and pointing to the experience of past famines and droughts in these provinces, remarked that it would be a direct encouragement of unthrift if the demand were even to be suspended on any great scale. While the matter was left to the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the confident expectation was expressed that the great bulk of the autumn instalment would be collected at the ordinary season and that suspensions would be granted only in cases where they were absolutely necessary. The instructions which were issued by the Board of Revenue, under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, were that the principle on which the settlement is made, *viz.*, that the surplus profits of good years are given up to the zemindars on the understanding that they bear the losses of bad years must be maintained, and that the difficulty in the way of payment of the demand should be met by a suspension in those cases in which immediate payment could not be exacted without reducing land-holders to such straits as would render them unable to incur the necessary expenditure on the cultivation of their land in the cold season: that term of grace should not be allowed to those who could pay from assets realised from their tenants, the accumulated profits of past years, or other sources of income: but that time should be given to those who could satisfy the demand only by recourse to the money-lender. At the same time, landlords who had assisted their tenants and were prepared to continue such help during the cold season should be treated with consideration. Subject to these general principles Collectors were authorised to suspend payment of the whole or part of the kharif instalments where they considered it necessary, being careful to suspend only so much as was necessary to meet the requirement of individual cases. Collectors were, at the same time, reminded of the necessities of the imperial exchequer and requested to exercise the power to suspend discreetly and as sparingly as the circumstances of each district permitted. On the whole, these instructions were carried out intelligently and successfully. More of the demand was realised than was anticipated and perhaps less indulgence shewn in some instances than circumstances might have justified, but the amount suspended was as large as in previous famines, and what was realised was got in without greater resort to processes of coercion than usual."

Now, Sir George admits that the scarcity of 1877-78 was the severest in the North-Western Provinces during the present century, and yet the revenue was exacted with practically little indulgence, and what was the result? The sufferings of the people were intensified. Sir George Couper censures the landholders of the North-Western Provinces for churlishness. Pray, who are they? Just ten and twenty rupee men, and they were expected to pay in the revenue from the savings of past years. *Oh! tempora! Oh! mores!* And while all this was going on the local Government was

claiming credit for foresight, promptitude, activity, benevolence and tender-heartedness!

The next subject in the report which calls for notice, is the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces. The local feeling in Oudh was strongly opposed to it, but Sir George gives a quite different version. He says, "although more than one section of the Oudh community looked forward with apprehension, natural enough in the circumstances, to the probable effect of the amalgamation, yet that measure was as a rule loyally accepted. The only exception to this was the presentation to Her Majesty's Secretary of State of a memorial, to which thirty thousand signatures were attached, purporting to be on behalf of the nobility, gentry, talukdars and householders of Oudh, and praying for the restoration of the separate administration. It was ascertained on enquiry that the greater number of the signatures consisted of lists of persons residing in the various quarters of Lucknow, and that only fifty-eight of them represented talukdars. It is believed that the memorial was really the work of a very few individuals, to whom the amalgamation was distasteful on personal grounds; and that the policy which dictated the step is now recognised universally as a wise and sound one." Will no body write a history of the memorial and of the so-called loyal acceptance of the amalgamation? We hope some day the curtain will be lifted up. In an administration point o view the year was one of retrogression in the North-Western Provinces. The Director of Public Instruction was abolished, and the Anglo-Sanskrit Department of the Benares College was done away with. The canals have greatly affected the health of the people, and Sir George has the following on the subject:

"The canal-irrigated districts of the North-Western Provinces, more especially in the Meerut Division, had long been subject to fever epidemics, due in great part to the obstruction of natural drainage lines by canal cuts and to flooding from canal water. Large tracts of country formerly productive had become unhealthy swamps, useless for man or beast. Reh—the impure efflorescence of sodium—had made its appearance in several quarters, blighting the fields and ruining whole villages. It was decided that large measures were imperatively needed to effect a reform; and a complete scheme of drainage, involving a large number of projects, embracing a vast area of country, and estimated to cost forty lakhs of rupees, was drawn up under the orders of the then Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Strachey."

But what has Sir George done? He has sanctioned an outlay of eleven lakhs to be spent in eleven years. So much for progress under Sir George Couper's administration. With regard to the Vernacular Press Sir George remarks:

"The number of papers on the Reporter's list averages about 100; but the number fluctuates considerably on account of the struggling and ephemeral character of many of the publications. Of these more than one-half are published in these provinces, the others belonging to the Punjab, Central India, and Rajputana. There is very little that calls for notice in connection with these journals. Few can boast of a well-defined or closely followed policy; there is rarely a regular staff of contributors; the editors are sometimes men of little education; and the paucity of remunerative subscribers is a feature common to almost all. To these remarks there are, however, some notable exceptions, such as the *Oudh Akhbar*, the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, and a few more which have been conducted with considerable ability, and in which affairs are criticised intelligently and fairly. But while this is the case with a few, the tone of the majority was very questionable, and until lately several of the papers indulged in a scurrility of invective and a license of criticism bordering on sedition which in almost any other country would have been met by a prompt suppression of the issue. More recently, however, and especially since the external politics of the Empire have formed the main theme of comment, a visible improvement has manifested itself. It may be that this result is due in part to the passing into law of Act IX of 1878 (for the better control of publications in the oriental languages); but it is believed that, apart altogether from this, there were influences at work—in the way of advancing education and in awakening on the part of many to a sense of the advantages enjoyed under British rule—tending in this direction."

Notwithstanding his complaints against the tone of some of the Vernacular Papers he is constrained to admit that he has not felt the necessity of enforcing it against any one of them. Could there be a better vindication of the Vernacular Press than this?

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE received the names of the following subscribers in aid of the Kaviraj Rama Nath Sen Memorial Fund:

Babu Harry Prosunno Mookerjee	50
,, Poornno Chunder Sirkar Midnapore...	5
,, Mohiny Mohun Chuckerbutty, Patooakhally	2

SIR STUART BAYLEY has carried out an important administrative reform in Assam. He has relieved the Inspector General of Schools of Registration work, and has appointed the Inspector General of Police to be the Inspector General of Registration in addition to the duties of his substantive appointment.

THE SHOME PROKASH, as we had expected, has taken deeply to heart the warning given by Government *anent* the now notorious Lahore letter. Our contemporary protests that the object of his correspondence was to preach sedition against the British Government. He attributes the displeasure of Government conveyed to him of late to his independent and adverse opinion regarding the Afghan War. The repeated hints which he has lately received at first induced or him to shut up his paper. He says that "if he has to make a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security for the good conduct of his paper he would rather commence rice trade with that small capital than give such a security for plying his pen"; but as he has not yet been required to make the deposit and as his friends urge him to continue his paper he has resolved to hold on. We are glad to see that our contemporaryhas come to this resolution. We should be extremely sorry to miss from the ranks of the Vernacular Press such a really valuable organ of native opinion as the *Shome Prokash*. We hope, however, our contemporary will exercise due caution in admitting letters and communications in his paper.

WE HAVE received a memorial to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor from the inhabitants of certain villages in the Sub-division of Baraset, suggesting some alterations in the proposed line of Railway, from Bongong *via* Baraset to Calcutta. The memorialists state that the line as now proposed will leave several important villages with a population of about 10,000 persons out of its track. We give the names of these villages: Kuddumbogachee, Chota Jagoolia, Barra, Kajeeparrah, Kotra, Mulloparrah, Bhamunmoorah, Nulcoorah, Kullanpoor, Koobeerpoor, Kama, Goostia, Kistoopoor, Muddonpoor, Khochooah, Moheshpoor, Badu, Amradangha, Khatore, Bistopoor, Kootulsahi, Mahajantola, Nakpool Belgoria, Dadpoor, Pathra, Manikpoor, Chundigore, Mudhupoor, Akasberia, Digbarria, &c. The memorialists urge that the proposed alteration will not leave Baraset at any appreciable distance from the line, while it will bring three dozen villages within its range besides some important Hauts or Gunjs, such as *Razar Haut, Badar Ghaut, Badoor Bazar, Gholar Haut, Khomarparrah Haut, &c.* We are of opinion that the suggestions made in the memorial are well worthy of consideration by Government. It is believed the new line will run alongside the Eastern Bengal Railway. Will it not serve all purposes better if the line were taken further eastward leaving Dum-Dum in the middle, between the Eastern Bengal Railway and the new line?

THE Government of India has recorded an important Resolution reviewing the report of the High Court on the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in Bengal and Assam. The Governor General in Council thus notices the accumulation of arrears on the original side of the High Court: "It is noticed that the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the great block of work on the Original Side of the High Court and the length of time that cases remain pending, are matters of frequent complaint. The Governor-General in Council understands that the Honourable the Chief Justice has taken steps to secure the prompt disposal of these arrears, and that already much has been achieved in this direction; but the serious attention of the High Court is invited to the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks." We are not in a position to say that the complaint has abated; so far as we are aware it is still in full force. With regard to appeals the Government of India remarks:

One hundred and forty-four appeals were preferred to the High Court during the year from decisions of single Judges who heard second appeals in cases under Rs. 50. Fewer appeals both regular and special, were filed in 1877 than in 1876, fewer regular appeals were decided; and at the end of the year 547 regular appeals were pending. In the mofussil appellate courts there were fewer cases instituted and disposed of in 1877 than in 1876, and there was an increase in the number of suits pending. The delays in the appellate civil work in Bengal are serious and are the more noticeable because original suits, sessions cases, criminal cases and appeals, all appear to have been decided with commendable promptitude. On the appellate side of the High Court and the District Courts, and the original side of the High Court, there has been very serious increase of arrears. Some reduction has indeed, been effected in the arrears of special appeals; but the arrears of regular appeals and original side work of several kinds were until the middle of 1878 more serious than ever. Unless the early introduction of the Appellate Benches scheme or of the Small Cause Court extension scheme, or of both schemes should be possible it will be necessary for the High Court and the Local Government to propose some special measure to meet the difficulty.

But the remedy lies in the hands of the Go- of India. Why is the scheme of appellate benches delayed so long?

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA in the above Resolution makes the following remarks on the working of the Criminal Courts:

The High Court tried 102 persons, out of whom 81 were convicted. The sessions courts had under trial 32,55 persons, and convicted 59 per cent. of the 28,89 persons whose case were disposed of. In the Magistrate's Courts 162,914 persons were under trial, and the cases of 158,185 were disposed of. Honorary Magistrates tried more cases and District Magistrates fewer than in 1876; but the bulk of the work is still done by the subordinate paid Magistrates. Of the persons tried 62 per cent. were convicted. In the sessions courts out of Rs. 50,582 fines imposed only Rs 2,882 were realized. In the Magistrates Courts in only 63 cases have persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment been ordered to be kept in solitary confinement. In more cases has the punishment of whipping been inflicted than in the previous year. The fines realized have been 4½ lakhs out of nearly six lakhs imposed. The Court remarks that the large balance of unrecovered fines would seem to show either that excessive fines are imposed, or that due diligence is not shown in realizing them.

In 81 per cent. of the criminal appeals heard by the High Court the decision of the lower court was affirmed. Five per cent. of the cases tried by the subordinate criminal courts were appealed to the court of session or to the District Magistrate, and 56 per cent. of the decisions appealed against were affirmed The remarks of the High Court on Sections 317 and 209 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in which the Lieutenant Governor concurs, will be considered in the Legislative Department when the Code is next amended.

We wish the remarks of the High Court and the Bengal Goverment in respect of the sections of the Criminal Procedure Code referred to above had been published.

WE THANK Mr. G. S. Leonard for a copy of his History of the *Brahmo Somaj*. In his preface he gives his reasons why he has written this book. He writes:

My attention was first drawn to the subject by a visit I paid to the *Samaj* at Jorasanko at its anniversary festival. I was struck with the simplicity of the ritual, and the purity and unidolatrous character of the doctrines preached, and determined to ascertain by what process the Hindu mind had thrown off the shackles of superstition and idolatry under which it had suffered for ages. I have spared no pains to avail myself of all information, written and oral, which the kindness of many of my native friends placed at my disposal; and I believe this sketch will be found to be the fullest account of the *Somaj* and its religion that has hitherto appeared.

Mr. Leonard in sketching the History of the *Brahmo Somaj* has been generally fair to the different sects into which it is now divided but his sympathy seems to be generally on the side of Babu Devendra Nath Tagore the venerable head of the *Adi-Brahmo Somaj*. In the concluding chapter of his book Mr. Leonard has handed rather roughly Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, respecting the marriage of his daughter with the Raja of Kuch Behar. We do not wish to enter into controversy on any point of *Brahmic* faith, but we would commend the reader, who might care to know the History of the *Brahmo Somaj*, to peruse Mr. Leonard's book which is both interesting and instructive.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE on reviewing the report on Labour Immigration into Assam for the

year 1877, makes the following remarks on mortality and desertion :

The rate of mortality, 5·09 per cent., is slightly in excess of that for the year 1876 (5·04 per cent.), notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera in the latter year. But I notice with regret that the death-rate among the Act-VII. laborers from the Northern Western Provinces continues to be lamentably high. In 1876 it was men 11·37 per cent., women 9·23 per cent. During 1877 the rate rose to 15·11 and 9·02 per cent. The mortality in both cases, is due principally, as in 1876, to new gardens being opened out by unacclimatized coolies, and I observe with satisfaction that the Chief Commissioner will carefully watch this movement, and he will not hesitate, I conclude, to close any garden worked by any particular class of labourers which is unsuited for such work. If the mortality among the Madrasi coolies continues their importation should certainly be prohibited.

With regard to the frequency of desertions, I notice, that the Chief Commissioner, planters, and the Government officials who have been consulted on the subject, are opposed to any legislation, and that, it is stated, the real remedy lies in the hands of the planters themselves. Your Government do not propose to adopt any special measure to lessen this evil, trusting that the improved communications between Bengal and Assam will facilitate the ingress of labour, and that thus the supply will equal the demand for labour. In this expectation I hope that your Lordship in Council will not be disappointed, and that the Reports for 1878 and 1879 will show more favourable results.

We are afraid that desertion is chiefly prevalent among coolies engaged by Garden Sirdars outside the law.

RELIEVED from the bondage of the budget Mr. R. B. Chapman the Financial Secretary sought some recreation in the missionary field by presiding at the last annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the General Assembly's Institution. That Institution has it would seem got a vigorous thinker and speaker in the person of Mr. Hastie the present Principal of the College. Mr. Hastie was by no means too hasty in the confession of his faith as regards Indian education and missionarism. Mr. Chapman in his presidential address traversed from education to religion and sometimes trenched upon politics. He praised the Bengali youth for intellectual activity in early life. The times are hard, and there is no room for the laggard, but, said Mr. Chapman, "I am well aware that in addressing a body of Bengali youths such an exhortation is not as necessary as it would be in addressing a similar assembly in my own country. Happily for Bengalis they are not as a body given to be careless or slothful, it is one of their many virtues to which I desire to add my testimony that they are industrious and earnest to take advantage of whatever improvement is offered to them." But if the Bengali youth is diligent in the morn of life he is not so at the meridian time, and so Mr. Chapman remarked, "you should not be tempted to regard your work as accomplished when the time comes for you to leave the benches of the school and enter into active life." From this exhortation Mr. Chapman passed to a review of the relative duties and responsibilities of Englishmen and the Indians in this country. He said :

We Englishmen here in India, and gentlemen here in the country, have alike, in this respect, mutual obligations and responsibilities. The circumstances are now very different in this respect from what they were half a century ago. Fifty years ago the people of this country were ready to take a great deal for granted from their rulers, from my countrymen, and, no doubt, the gulf which separated the two races was at that time in some respects, intellectually much wider than it is now. The light of science and education had then scarcely begun to shine upon the people of this land, their stock of general knowledge was small; their knowledge of constitutional and other history equally limited; and they were by no means yet qualified to cope in the arena with their rulers who had had all the advantages of western literature.

As the result of that interesting controversy, of which your Principal spoke, the doors of western literature have since been thrown open to the people of this country; and now young men come out from these institutions as well, if not better, furnished for the intellectual work of life than young men from my own country.

At any rate from these and other causes—from the spread of education—from the influence exercised in this country by improvements and discoveries—we find that our Bengali friends are no longer ready to take every thing for granted from their rulers. I am afraid, on the contrary, that in the present day there is some little risk of the other extreme, and that Bengalis are now ready to regard with suspicion what before they accepted without demur. I think the times call for a little caution against intellectual vanity or shall I say (to use a stronger expression) intellectual conceit, and a suggestion that, perhaps, even yet there may be a vast amount for the Bengali people to learn from the natives of Europe and from our country. It still, probably, remains true that our position in this country is due to what I shall not be misunderstood if I style, a superior intellectual energy, due partly to the influences of climate, and the noble inheritance of long ages. In this, gentlemen, there does not appear to be any cause for national humiliation of any kind. I believe it is for the good of this country that the British nation is placed here. Constituted as the world is now, it seems highly improbable that the Bengalis could, if left to themselves, compass a so really independent national career, and if that be admitted, I am proud, as an Englishman, to believe that to no other nation could the destinies of this country be committed so hopefully and happily for its people as to ours.

We entirely concur in the last part of Mr. Chapman's address. It cannot be denied that the natives of India have learnt a great deal from the Europeans and have yet to learn more, and that if they have risen in the scale of nations it is due chiefly to the assistance, influence, and co-operation of Englishmen, and that for the blessings of good government, which they have enjoyed for more than a century and a quarter, they owe to the English nation a debt immense of endless gratitude. While admitting all this we can not subscribe to Mr. Chapman's *dictum*, which he indirectly, but not the less plainly conveyed in the first part of his address to the effect that if educated natives of the present day did not accept the statements of their rulers on trust, that if they would examine facts before surrendering their judgment, it was an "intellectual vanity," aye an "intellectual conceit," for which English education is responsible. We confess we were not prepared for an exhibition of this intellectual weakness in a gentleman of Mr Chapman's calibre, enlightenment generous sympathy, and independence of character. Possibly this "scolding" to the educated natives was meant as a loyal support to his imaginative Chief for *his* scolding to the British Indian Association. If that was the real intent of Mr Chapman, we do not blame him at all, for those about the King must make him homage. Otherwise we should have told Mr. Chapman that what he condemns as intellectual conceit is in reality intellectual independence of which the British Government and the British nation as the creators of that energy, should be justly proud.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

General Tytler Marched early on the twenty fourth to punish the Shinwaries South of Beshbolak, who had fired upon our escorts from Basawal; enemy three thousand strong showed fight from commencement. The affair had very satisfactory result. Enemy lost two hundred killed and wounded. The detachments eleventh and thirteenth Bengal Lancers made brilliant charge; our loss two sowars killed and five wounded.

Major Sandeman telegraphs on twenty-fourth from Camp Chinjan, sixty two miles from Khushdil Fort, that his expectations regarding the Tsull Chotiali route have been quite fulfilled, it is an excellent military road and with little trouble could be made fit for heavy artillery. Sirdars of Sarwan are doing good service. In crossing the Churrunoman heights altitude seven to eight thousand feet section of the Chumar pathans was inclined to give trouble but soon submitted. Fifty of them on a hill being surrounded were taken prisoners without any bloodshed. The first Column were in good health and supplies fairly plentiful. General Biddulph was to leave Bulozai to proceed after Major Sandeman on twenty fourth. His column consists of fifteenth Hussars, four guns Peshawar Battery, first Goorkhas, thirty second *Pioneers* and one Company of Sappers.

From Jellalabad, twenty seventh, Major Connolly reports Shinwaries are collecting, excited by mollahs to rise. General Doran was warned, and authorized to detain the twenty seventh and forty fifth, who were at Basawul on twenty seventh *en route*. Yar Mahamed Khan of Maitez, after removing all his family, has gone off to the hills, and sends excuses.

The Burmese Government represented to the resident at Mandalay that the banking of the fires on steamers of flotilla company while at anchor was an unusual proceeding which caused panic and consequent cessation of trade. The Government of India demurred to asking the company to discontinue precautions they thought necessary for safety of their vessels unless the Burmese Government would guarantee their safety.

MONEY MARKET.

(*March* 29, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	92	14	*a*	93 2
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	,,	97	0	*a*	
4½	Per Cent. of 1871 (1881)	,,	96	8	*a*	97 0
4½	Per Cent. (Loan) of 1872 (1879)	reduced to 4 p. ct.				
4½	Per Cent. of 1873 (1893)	,,	97	12	*a*	98 0
5½	Per Cent. of 1859-60 (1879)	,,	Nominal			

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1837.

5	Per Cent. for 15 years (1882)	Rs.	100	4	*a*	100 8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs.	106	0	*a*	106 8
6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) ...	,,	106	8	*a*	107 0
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) ...	,,	107	0	*a*	108 8
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ...	,,	108	0	*a*	109 0
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1890) ...	,,	110	0	*a*	110 0
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1892) ...	,,	110	8	*a*	111 8
5	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ...	,,	101	8	*a*	102 0

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P
Dr. B Goopta, Pooree	13	4	0
C H. Ramanah Naidoo Esq., Orissa	6	0	0
Secretary Unjuman Refa, Gonda	13	0	0
Secretary Native Book Club, Sooree, Beerbhoom ...	61	0	0
Babu Hurri Mohun Sen, Ghatal	10	0	0
,, Dwarka Nath Ghose Sembor	8	4	0
,, Greesh Chunder Ghose, Rajmehal	20	0	0
,, Sreeram Chatterjee Sukharah	6	10	0
,, Deho Nath Chuckerbutty, Soeltanpore ...	4	7	0
,, Kylash Chunder Ghose, Bhaugulpore	3	5	0
,, Jodoo Nath Mittra, Mosagram	1	4	6

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*March* 26, 1879.

General.—Mr. A A. Wace, Officiating Inspector-General of Registration, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah, with effect from the date on which he may relieve Mr. J. C. Price.

Mr. F. W. Babcock, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24 Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Inspector-General of Registration during the absence, on leave, of Mr J. A. Bourdillon, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he may relieve Mr. A. A. Wace.

Mr. A. W Cochran, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is vested with special appellate powers under Section 87 of the Land Registration Act VII (B.C.) of 1876.

The services of Mr. S Jacob Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Legislative Department.

Moulvi Mahomed Abdoo Kadir, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Soopool, Bhagulpore, on leave, is posted to the district of Pubna.

Mr. C. W. Bolton, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay.

Moulvi Abdool Kurreem, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, is transferred to Tipperah.

Moulvi Mahomed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to Furreedpore.

Mr. D. W. M. Testro, C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 11th instant.

Mr. H. S. Beadon, C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 8th instant.

Mr. F. E. Pargiter, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Magoorah division of the Jessore district, is transferred to the 24-Pergunnahs, and is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Sonderbuns, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. D'B. Gomess, or until further orders.

Baboo Bogolanund Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to Jessore, and is appointed to have charge of the Magoorah division of that district.

Mr. E. M. Reily, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, on leave, is transferred to Burdwan.

The three months' privilege leave granted to Mr. A. W. Scanlan, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, under orders dated the 3rd December last, has been commuted by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India to six months' leave on medical certificate.

Baboo Juggutbundhoo Bhuttacharjee is appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Dacca during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Oohoy Chunder Dass, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Boxwell, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Santha Pergunnahs, is allowed subsidiary leave for nine days, in extension of that granted to him under the orders of the 21st January last.

Baboo Gour Dass Bysack, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Baboo Bhoobunnessur Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nowada, Gya, is transferred to the Sudder station of the Purneah district.

Baboo Sant Prosad, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, on leave, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Rajshaye district.

Baboo Mohini Mohun Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Putuakhally, Backergunge, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring land for the lock-up at Putuakhally.

Mr. W. B. Oldham, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Santhal Pergunnahs, having assumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 15th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 16th December last is cancelled.

The services of Baboo Rakhal Dass Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Barripore, 24-Pergunnahs, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for employment in the acquisition of land for the East Indian Railway.

Baboo Rakhal Dass Mookerjee is vested with powers of a Collector, under Act X of 1870.

Mr. E. R Middleton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy-Collector 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to have charge of the Barripore Division of that district.

Moulvi Syed Mohomed Israil, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is allowed leave for three years under Section 9, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Dass, M.A. and B.L., is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to Rungpore.

Mr. H. Beverly, Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2nd May next, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. H. Verner, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24 Pergunnahs and Hooghly, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. Beverly, or until further orders.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Madaripore Division of the Furreedpore district, is allowed leave for one month under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Shashi Sikar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Madaripore Division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Nobin Chunder Sen, or until further orders.

Mr. D. M. Barbour, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department, is allowed furlough for nineteen months under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding fifteen days under Section 24(a) of the Code.

Kumar Barendra Krishna, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is allowed leave for one month under Section 12-2, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2nd April next.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday next, the 3rd April 1879 at 8 P.M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. Letter from the Government of Bengal enclosing copy of a letter from the Government of India on the Annual Report of the Calcutta Municipality for 1877.

2. Chairman to submit for confirmation Proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 8th, 15th, and 22nd February 1879.

3. To confirm.

(a) Proceedings of Market Committee, dated 1st February 1879.

(b) Proceedings of Collector's Department Committee, dated 8th February 1879.

(c) Proceedings of Bustee Committee, dated 10th February 1879.

(d) Proceedings of Jute Committee, dated 13th and 18th February 1879.

(e) Proceedings of Loan Committee, dated 10th March 1879.

(f) Proceedings of Assessment Appeal Committee, dated 17th March 1879.

4. Report by the Special Committee on Tramway and Town Council's recommendations

5. To appoint an Acting Secretary in the room of Mr. Turnbull.

6. Recommendations of the Town Council (Meeting of the 22nd March 1879,) as regards filling the Office of Vice-Chairman.

7. Report by the Engineer on the extension of the Water Supply to the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, and estimates for sanction.

R. WILLIAMSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY NOTICE.

Special reduced rate for Rice and Paddy.

On and from 25th March 1879, Rice and Paddy in consignments of 200 Maunds and above, will be carried over this line for distance over 70 miles at a reduced rate of 4 pie per Maund per mile, with an addition of one anna per Maund as Ferry charge.

The Eastern Bengal Railway rate is 2 annas per Maund from Damookdia to Calcutta with usual loading charge.

By order
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office
Saidpur 25th March, 1879.

BEST SETARAMPORE.

COKE AND COAL.

Pure Coke, not watered nor adulterated with burnt coal. Per maund ... ... As. 8
Burnt Coal, not watered 7¼

Cooly and cart hire to purchaser's house 7 to 12 as. according to distance. A cart carries 20 mds. Smaller quantities may be bought, but the cartage will be the same.

W. L. ATKINSON & CO.,
5, Old Court House Street.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY. NOTICE.

The reduced rate for salt (1-5 of a pie per maund per mile) applies to consignments of 200 maunds and upwards only, both over this Line and Eastern Bengal Railway.

By order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office,
Saidpur, 14th March 1879.

NOTICE.

One or two Contractors with Capital and sufficient experience of Road Works are urgently required for carrying out works in this District. Particulars of work to be done can be obtained on application at the District Engineer's Office, Bhaugulpoor.

CALCUTTA TO DARJEELING.

GOVERNMENT TONGA AND EXPRESS LUGGAGE SERVICE.

A service has been established in connection with the Northern Bengal State Railway on the following terms:—

Passengers.

Two Tongas each way daily are available on application to Mr. Spencer Robinson, Tonga Agent, Kurseong.

Each Tonga will take three passengers at the following rate:

Between Siliguri and Darjeeling	Rs. 25	each passenger.
Ditto ditto and Kurseong	... 15	ditto.
Ditto Kurseong and Darjeeling	... 10	ditto.

Each passenger will be allowed 12 seers of personal luggage on condition that it can be placed in the box under the seat. A passenger paying single fare will on no account be allowed to take more than the allowance of 12 seers.

When available special Tongas for not more than two persons can be engaged for Rs. 60, and the following amount of luggage allowed:—

If one passenger travels	...	Mds. 3
„ two passengers travel	...	... 1½

Passengers are allowed to halt at Kurseong for 16 hours; if the Tonga is detained for more than that time, a charge of Rs. 2 per hour will be levied.

To meet the convenience of travellers who wish to send their luggage ahead of them, a pony baggage cart will leave Siliguri station and Darjeeling daily at 10 A.M.

Packages sent as "Express Luggage" must not exceed one maund in weight; they may be expected to be taken between Darjeeling and Calcutta in 50 hours and are charged for at the rate of Rs. 5-11 per maund.

"Express Luggage" from Siliguri to Darjeeling will be taken at Rs. 4-8 per maund. Packages can be booked through as "Express Luggage" and paid for at Sealdah, Siliguri, Kurseong and Darjeeling.

When baggage carts are available, a whole cart may be hired at the following rates, the full load being 8 maunds, and each passenger taken at 1½ maunds.

Between Siliguri and Darjeeling	..	Rs. 35
Ditto ditto and Kurseong	...	... 21
Ditto Kurseong and Darjeeling	...	... 14

All complaints to be made to the Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Bengal State Railway, Saidpore, until 1st June; Kurseong, from June to 1st December.

J. G. LINDSAY, LIEUT. COL. R.E.
Engineer-in-Chief.

Saidpur the 25th March, 29.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY. NOTICE

Reduction of Jute Rate.

On and from 20th March unpressed Jute, in consignments of 200 maunds and above will be carried over the Northern Bengal State Railway for distances over 100 miles, at 10 per cent below the present special rate; with 10 pie per maund added as Ferry charge.

The Eastern Bengal Railway rate will be a through rate of 3 annas per maund from Damookdia to Calcutta, exclusive of usual loading charge.

By order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office,
Saidpur 19th March 1879.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAIWAY NOTICE.

Special reduced rate for tobacco.

On and from 15th March 1879, Tobacco in consignments of 200 maunds and upwards will be carried over the Northern Bengal State and Eastern Bengal Railways at ¼ a pie per maund per mile, with the addition of one anna six pie per maund as Ferry charge.

By order
G. M. Drury,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office,
Saidpur, 10th March 1879.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE

AT THE LIBRARY OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,

No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM

THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS,

MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO.

57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London, E. C.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Sanskrit Series.

	Rs.	As.
Uttara Naishadha, 12 fasci.	... 7	8
Chaitanya Chandrodaya, Nataka, 3 fasci.	... 1	14
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——— Latyayana, 9 fasci.	... 5	10
Sankara Vijaya, 3 fasci.	... 1	14
Vaishesika Darsana, 5 fasci.	... 3	2
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Kaushitaki Brahmanopanishad, 2 fasci.	... 1	4
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Tandya Brahmana, 19 fasci	... 11	14
Gopatha Brahmana, 2 fasci	... 1	10
Atharvana Upanishads, 5 fasci	... 3	2
Agni Purana, 13 fasci	... 8	2
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Pingala Chhanda Sutra, 3 fasci	... 1	14
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Prithiraj Rasau by Chand Bardai, 3 fasci	... 1	14
Rajatarangini,	... 4	0
Mahabharata, vols. III. and IV,	... 40	0
Purana Sangraha,	... 1	0
Pali Grammar, 2 fasci	... 1	4
Aitareya Aranyaka of Rig Veda, 5 fasci	... 3	2
Chhandogya Upanishad, English, 2 fasci	... 1	4
Taittiriya, &c., Upanishads, English, 2 fasci	... 1	4
Sankhya Aphorisms, English, 2 fasci	... 1	4
Sahitya Darpana, English, 4 fasci	... 2	8
Brahma Sutra, English,	... 1	0
Katantra, 4 fasci.	... 4	0
Kamandakiya Nitisara, 4 fasci. (Fas. 1, out of stock.)	2	8
Bhamati, 6 fasci.	... 3	12
Tabaqat i Nasiri, 8 fasci.	... 8	0
Aphorisms of Sandalyas, English, Fasci. 1.,	... 0	10

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Dictionary of Arabic Technical Terms, 20 fasci, complete	25	0
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Fihrist Tusi, 4 fasci	... 3	0
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Iqbalnamah-i-Jahangiri, complete in 3 fasci	... 1	14
'Alamgirnamah, 13 fasci with index	... 8	2
Padishahnamah, 19 fasci with index,	... 11	14
Muntakhab-ul-Lubab, by Khafi Khan, 19 fasci with index,	... 12	12
Ain-i-Akbari, Persian text, 4to, 22 fasci	... 27	8
Ain Akbari, English translation by H. Blochmann, M. A, vol I,	... 12	4
Frahang-i-Rashidi, 14 fasci, complete,	... 17	8
Nizami's Khiradnamah-i-Iskandari, 2 fasci complete,	2	0
Akbarnamah, 13 fasci with Index	.. 15	0
Maasir i' Alamgiri, by Muhammed Saqi, complete, 6 fasci with index	... 8	12
Haft Asman, history of the Persian Masnawi,	... 1	4
Tabaqat-i-Naciri, English translation by Raverty, 8 fasci,	... 8	0
Tabaqat-i-Naciri, Persian text, 5 fasci.	... 3	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal from vols. XII to XVII. 1843-48 vols XIX to XXI. 1850-52 to Subscribers at Re. 1 per number and to non-subscribers at Re. 1-8 per number, vols. XXVI., XXVII. 1857-58, and vols. XXXIII. to XLV. 1864-76, to subscribers at Re. 1-8 per number and to non-subscribers at Rs. 2 per number		
Asiatic Researches, vols. VII to XII and vols XVII to XX each.	... 10	0
Do Do Index,	... 5	0
Catalogue of Fossil Vertebrata,	... 2	0
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——— of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts,	... 1	0
Tibetan Dictionary,	... 10	0
———Grammar,	... 8	0
Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts, 13 fasci	... 13	0
Istilahat-i-Sufiyah Edited by Dr A. Sprenger, 8 vo	... 1	
Jawam'i ul' ilm ir-ryiszi, 168 pages with 17 plates, 4to.	... 2	0
Purana Sangraha. Edited by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, No 1,	... 1	0
Aborigines of India, by B. H. Hodgson,	... 3	0
Examination and Analysis of the Mackenzie Manuscripts, by the Rev. W. Taylor	... 2	0
Han Koong Tsew, or the Sorrows of Han by J. Francis Davis,	... 1	0
Inayah, a commentary on the Hidayah, Vols. II. IV.	... 12	
Analysis of the Sher chin, by Alexander csoma de Koros	... 1	0

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

On and from 15th March 1879 an Up and Down Train will run on the Rungpore Branch in connection with Up Mixed Train as under.

UP TRAIN.

Parbatipur..... *Dep.* 5-22 P. M.
Rungpur..... *Arr.* 7-3 „

DOWN TRAIN.

Rungpur..... Dep. 2-30 P. M.
Parbatipur ..... Arr. 4-11 „

By Order

G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt 's Office : Saidpur, 7th March 1879

NOTICE.

Baboo Khetter Nauth Bhattacharjee (late of the Public Works and Road Cess Department) will undertake to design and superintend the construction of Buildings and to act as an Engineer and Surveyor in the partition of House and landed properties. Communications to be addressed to him at 70/1 Sookea's Street, Calcutta.

BOSE PRESS,

No. 309, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta,

Undertakes to execute printing works in English, Bengali and Nagri on very moderate charges.

G. C. BOSE & Co.,—*Managing Proprietors.*

THE DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY COMPANY, LD.

Capital : Rs. 15,00,000

IN 15,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 10 payable on application, Rs. 10 on allotment, and no further call will be made until July next when calls not exceeding Rs. 10 per share will be made at intervals of not less than one month.

Board of Directors.

William Lloyd, Esq.... Darjeeling.
Colonel F. S. Stanton, R. E. ...Director of State Railways, N. E. System. } *Ex-officio.*
D. M. Barbour, Esq.,C.S. ... Financial Secretary to the Govt.of Bengal. } *Ex-officio.*
George Francis Mewburn, Esq.,... Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, Calcutta.
Baboo Doorgachurn Law ... Merchant, Calcutta.
Franklin Prestage, Esq., ... Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company. Calcutta.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. ROBERTS, MORGAN & Co.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

Temporary Office.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY, SEALDAH, CALCUTTA.

Applications for shares to be made to the Acting Secretary, Temporary Office of the Darjeeling Steam Tramway Company, Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah, where also the Government Concessions, Conditions, and Detailed Estimates may be seen, and all other information obtained.

Applications for shares will also be received by and full information obtained at Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co 's Calcutta.

"THE INDIAN LAW JOURNAL."

A new monthly periodical, eminently useful to the Bench, the Bar and the public in General.

Per annum : Rs. 10, *strictly* in advance, including postage.

Students will be charged at Rs. 7 only.

Agents : GOPAL NARAYEN & Co., Booksellers.

No. 16, Kalbadavee Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

This day is published the CRIMINAL COURT COMPANION, a compendium of the Criminal Law of India with its practice and procedure. It contains a history of the Courts of Criminal Justice, an account of the Police Force and the Magistrate's Courts in Calcutta and the interior, as well as a description of the powers and duties of the Criminal Courts of the Presidency Towns and the districts and their constitution In an Appendix are given all the Acts comprising the Criminal law of the Empire. For convenience of reference a copious and comprehensive Index has been given. Price to subscribers Rs. 10, non-subscribers Rs. 12, postage and packing annas 8. No orders without remittance accompanying the same will be attended to. To be had of Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co. or of

Prankissen Ghose,
Colcutta Police Court.

WANTED.

For the District of Mymensigh a district road Engineer to act for six months during the absence on sick leave of the substantive District Engineer. Candidates must send in their applications by 20th March at latest.

Mymensingh
Road Cess Office,
The 4th March, 1879. } Chairman,
Road Cess Committee.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Notice.

On and from 1st April 1879 Refreshment Room at Jaipur Station will be closed on the Northern Bengal State Railway.

G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office: Saidpur, 28th February 1879.

WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR PILES.

An excellent newly discovered Patent Medicine for Piles and for all sorts of complaints arising therefrom, sold in bottles @ Re.1-8 exclusive of Postage. To be had at Messrs. R. Scott Thomson and Co.'s Dispensary, Messrs. Chuckerbutty S n's and Co., Imperial Druggist Hall and Doctor Baboo Opender Chunder Bose, Mirzapore, Machoobazar Street No. 86, and also at the premisses of Babu K. P. Chatterjea, No. 13, Jhamapooker Lane. K. P. C.

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The Residence of the Honorary Secretary to the above Society is at No. 18 Lall Bazar Street.

The Society is in urgnt need of funds and contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by

J. LAMBERT,
Honorary Secretary.

10th January 1879.

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

Calcutta,
AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL.
No. 146, Lower Chitpore Road.
C. K. SEN & CO'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & Co. 's
CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO. 'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS OF
HAND PUMPS.

Cast-Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	16,	12,	20	23,	17-8,	32,	36 ea.
Price of Piping per foot As.	...	12,	Re. 1,	...	..	1-4	
Gallons Water, per minute	4,	6,	8,	10,	12,	13,	15,

Hand Pumps, No 83.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
Rs.	40,	55,	65,	75 ea.
Price of Piping for do.	Re. 1,	1-4.	1-12,	1-12 p. ft.
Gallons Water, per minute	12,	15,	18,	20.

The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Cast-Iron Lift and Force Pumps.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
No. 107 ... . Rs.	80,	90,	105,	120.

By these Pumps one man can lift and force water to a distance of 50 feet and upwards.

No. 218, Portable Double 5 inch Lift and Force Pump, with 25 feet,

Rubber Suction, and 30 feet Canvas Dilivery Hose Rs. 950.

This is a first-rate Pump for Irrigating by Hand-power; it is also an excellent Fire Engine.

Galvanised Wrought Iron Portable Pumps.

No. 113, fitted on 3 legs with 20 feet Indian rubber Suction Hose ... ... Rs. 130 each.
No 219, Pump on Barrow, fitted with 25'2" Suction and 30'1¼" delivery Hose ... Rs. 260 0

Galvanised Wrought Iron Barge Pumps.

No. 115, 6 inch, 6 feet, 6 inch under spout .. Rs. 115 ea.
Watering Cart, Patent Watering Cart, mounted on Iron Wheels, to carry 95 gallons ... Rs. 275 0
Patent Watering Cart, with Pump and Rubber Suction Hose attached ... ... Rs. 350 0
Brooke's Fire Engine in Tank, with 25 feet Suction and 50 feet delivery Hose, &c. ... Rs. 575 0
Fire Engine No. 214, complete with 25 feet 1¾ inch Suction, and 50 feet delivery Hose, &c. Rs. 800 0
Factory Fire Engine No. 540 with 25 feet 2½ inch, Leather Suction, and 50 feet 2 inch Leather delivery Hose, complete ... ... Rs. 1750 0

10 per cent Discount off the above prices for Cash.

FEVER MIXTURE.

Cures the worst forms of

MALARIOUS FEVER.
REMITTENT FEVER.
INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Ague.

This mixture is largely used in Calcutta and the surrounding districts and never fails to effect a radical cure of any of the above Fevers, even in the worst cases, if proper attention be paid to the instructions accompanying each bottle.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-2 @ 1-8.

For convenience of transit by post, this mixture is made in a *concentrated* form with clear instructions for diluting. It is particularly recommended to tea planters, missionaries, and others residing in the interior, both on account of its admirableproperties, as a curative and preventative Agent and of its extreme cheapness. A large sized bottle of concentrated mixture will make *one quart* of Fever Mixture.

Per bottle, Re. 1-0 @ 1-8.

Sold only by J. CORFIELD & Co.

SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Corfield's Spleen Mixture has a very large sale in lower Bengal, and is approved by numerovs Medfcal men who are constantly prescribing it.

A few doses are sufficient to reduce an enlargement, and if the mixture be persevered in for a short time, it will effect a permanent cure.

Per bottle Re. 1-0 @ 1-8.

This mixture is also made in a concentrated form for canvenience of transit by post.

Full directions in English and Bengali accompany each bottle.

Extract of Bael for Dysentery, Diarhœa, &c.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8 @ 2-8.

AMMONIATED SOLUTION OF QUININE.
An absolute specific for Influenza or cold in the head.
Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 @ 2-8.

Quinine & Iron Tonic.

The best medicine to take after fever or any other debilitating disease. It excites the appetite and puts the patient in strength in an incredibly short space of time

per bottle Rs. 2.

J. CORFIELD & Co.
CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

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BY APPOINTMENT
To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble
LORD LYTTON, G.M.S.I.
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
&c., &c., &c.,
BATHGATE & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of
B. & Co.'s PHOSPHORUS PILL.

Each pill contains 1-32nd part of a grain of Pure Unoxydized Phosphorus; recommended in cases of *Nervous Debility*, *Want of Power*, Mental Depression, and Nervous Prostration from over-work, and as a safe and efficacious means of taking this valuable restorative. Price, per bottle, Rs. 2.

B. & Co.'s PHOSPHORISED COD LIVER OIL,

Combining in an elegant form the *invigorating* and highly *restorative* powers of Phosphorus, with the nutritive properties of the *finest* Cod Liver Oil.

It is used with increased benefit, in all cases in which Cod Liver Oil is recommended, also in Neuralgia, and as an embrocation in chronic cases of Rheumatism.

Price, per bottle, Rs. 3.

B. & Co.'s SYRUP OF CHLORAL.
THE CELEBRATED SEDATIVE DRAUGHT AND SLEEP PRODUCER.

Possesses all the advantages of Opium without any of its baneful effects.

Price, per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2 cash; Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 credit.

DR. RUBINI'S ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR.

The Celebrated Homœopathic Remedy for Colds, Cramps, Spasms, Diarrhœa, and Cholera.

Dose—5 or 10 Drops, on a lump of Sugar, as required.

B. & Co.'s STIMULATING EMBROCATION

Is one of the best possible remedies for Neuralgia Rheumatism, Lumbago, Swelled Joints, in fact in all cases when external resolvents can be of use.

Price Rs. 3 per bottle.

B. & Co.'s ANODYNE LINIMENT.
OR VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

Price Rs. 2 and 4 per bottle.

B. Co.'s AMMONIATED SOLUTION OF QUININE.

A recognised specific for Colds and Influenza. This is a novel, elegant, and happy combination of the virtues of the best of Tonics with those of the most efficient of diffusive stimulants.

Price Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
President.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.
Vice-Presidents.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
General Court of Directors.
Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C., Chairman.
Report by the Directors
PRESENTED TO THE
Sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday, 5th April 1878.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December last :—

Life Business.

During the year 1877 there have been issued 1026 Policies, assuring £1,003,580, the new Premiums on which amount to £32,049 : 10 : 5.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 10 Endowments, were 280 in number, arising under 341 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount with Bonus additions, to the sum of £299,863 : 10 : 6.

As will be seen from the State of Affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876:11:7, being £105,446 : 17 : 10 above what it was on 31st December 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

After paying the Dividend, the Reserve Fund will amount to £794,576 : 19 : 11, and the Premium Reserve to £302,671, 8s. 5d., together amounting to £1,017,248 : 8 : 4. At 31st December 1876 these Funds amounted to £1,082,768 : 11 : 10, showing an increase this year of £14,479 : 16 : 6.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
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